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FOR THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

TO MR. T. F. GORDON,

ON COMPLETING HIS HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY BURLINGTON CHESTER, ESQ.

Gordon! whose pen to future time relates
The tale of Pennsylvania's sober sires,
Their toils, their struggles, and their simple fates,
No vulgar task, I deem, thy page inspires.
'Tis thine to show how, 'midst the desert shade,
The solid nucleus of an empire grew,
Not swelled with vain monarchical parade,
But graced with men inflexible and true.
Whence sprung the race for civil rule renowned,
Not for strong battlements or sculptured domes,
Or conquest; but for taming desert ground,
Stern sense of right, obedience to the laws,
Unyielding firmness, value of their homes,
And Liberty's and Man's undying, holy cause.

From the Massachusetts Daily Journal.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

Who is she?—There is no question that betrays greater anxiety than "*Who is she?*" Any thing beautiful in a fair stranger instantly strikes, and enquiry is everlastingly summed. The ideas of beauty are almost as various as the different lines of the human countenance. Feeling does not follow at all times those ideas, but the secret spell of sympathy influences the heart, and we are oftentimes in love without admiring. Some amateurs there are, who prefer the display of a well turned ancle to all other considerations, while many are in raptures at the "dignity and love" of action, the graceful step, the beaming eye, or the heavenly smile; but there are thousands whose sullen souls like "lamps in sepulchres," are unmoved by either. Peace to all such! the power of attraction grows with the intensity of heat: and those that have it not, cannot expect to be entertained when they cannot contribute to enjoyment.

Who is she? rushes into the tender bosom when she views a dangerous rival. *Who is she?* glances from the eye of the gallant, when he is cheered by the prospect of an agreeable change, or a charming variety, and the fortune hunter, when a hint is dropped, teazes you with importunities. "*Who is she?*" repeats the scandal bearer and the newsmonger, that he may entertain the next acquaintance with his fresh acquisitions.—"*Who is she?*" flashes from the poking stare of the dandy, when he pops his eye through the quiz glass upon a strange *charmante!* and "*Who is she?*" rushes from the eager gestures of old Teazle, when his shrivelled up heart is subdued by graces that despise his imbecility. The rage to live and the love of sway, are passions that strongly interest the female bosom. Age and despair are their only opiates. And though we are alternately tantalized by cold repulses and soft invitations, there is not an angel living, but who, in decorating herself, wishes to inspire the panting emotion of *who is she?*"

TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR.

Billets.—The first division of this kind of writing is without doubt the *Billet doux*, which means, as the Dictionary says, "*a soft note*," or in other words, "a note of admiration," or to speak vernacularly, *a Love Letter*. These notes should be written in an upright hand, the better to denote the purity and uprightness of the writer's intentions, and on the whitest paper, the better to express the virgin excellence which is the subject of encomium. The answer by the way, should be on rose-coloured paper, which denotes the blushes that so well become a lady on receiving an offer. The style should be in the namby pamby; not so much so, however, as to discover an agitation; a blot now and then, or a little misspelling, provided the person is supposed able to spell correctly on common occasions, would by no means be amiss. If the lady is very young, the more mistakes she makes the better, but if she is on the discretion side of twenty, the thing must be done with the utmost attention to decorum, propriety, and correctness.

The Billet written, it is then necessary to consider *how it should be folded.* Some people double over a corner, others fold it as we should a paper to light a segar, and then turn it so as to form a square. This is well enough, if the writer be a free-mason, and wishes to hint to his fair one his high standing in the brotherhood. Others again, twist their notes, just, if I may so say, as a washer-woman wrings a cloth; this is not a good plan, as it denotes a corresponding twistification in the writer's temper, and would much better become an old maid's negative answer.

Lastly—*how it should be sent.* It may be endorsed among the leaves of the last fashionable novel, at the most tender scene; or it may be slily dropt into the lady's indispensible, only that she may forget it, or in a fit of absence use it to curl her hair, but the best way is to send it by a younger brother. The note of interrogation, written and sent, *how shall the lady receive it.*

I sympathize so much, that I am unable to pursue a further division.

VOLCANO OF POPOCATEPELT,

IN MEXICO.

On the 20th April, 1827, this volcano was visited for the first time. The party consisted of Messrs. William and Frederick Glennie, of the United Mexican Mining Company, Mr. John Taylor, and a youth named Jose Quintana; they were provided with a barometer, sextant, theodolite, &c. and some Indians to carry the instruments.

On the 19th of April they commenced the ascent of the mountain from the side of Santa Catalina, and were conducted by a guide through a wood to the upper side of some pine-trees which they found at a height of 12,544 feet above the level of the sea. Here they passed the night, wrapped in their cloaks, beside a great fire. About twelve o'clock it rained, and afterwards a hard frost came on.

On the 20th, mounted on mules, they began the ascent by moonlight, at half past three in the morning. They soon got beyond all trace of vegetation, and arrived at a level covered with sand and loose stones, which, though rendered somewhat firm by the rain of the preceding night, nevertheless proved extremely fatiguing to the mules. They continued ascending the mountains from south to west until six in the morning, when they found it impossible to proceed farther with the mules, for, besides being overpowered by fatigue, the animals would have been unable to ascend the steep acclivity which now rose before them.

The travellers, therefore, dismounted and put on their cloaks, taking with them two skins filled with water for drink, and their barometer, which was carried by the boy Quintana. They began to ascend over a tract covered with loose sand, and fragments of pumice-stone, their object being to reach some masses of rock which appeared to be connected with the summit of the mountain. But here they experienced great difficulties, for the eminence was so steep and the ground so unsolid, that at every step they ascended, they almost slipped down again. The fatigue of this exertion, joined to the diminution of atmospheric pressure, compelled them to rest at every fifteen or twenty paces. In this manner they proceeded upwards to the distance of about half a mile, when they reached the masses of rock towards which they had directed their course. Here they halted to wait for the Indians, who were ascending more slowly. Hitherto the thermometer had continued at 28 deg. Fahrenheit (2 deg. below the 0 of Reaumur); the sky was perfectly clear, but the horizon was obscured by a dense cloak of vapour, which prevented them from discerning any object. They seemed to be in the midst of an ocean of fog.—At eight in the morning the sun began to be visible.

As soon as the Indians joined them they partook of a slight repast, and they then continued their journey, passing over some great loose stones, which had rolled down from the upper part of the precipice, and having lodged one against another, formed a sort of pathway. But these stones were so feebly held together, that when stepped upon they frequently rolled away, which rendered the path extremely unsafe. At this the Indians became alarmed, and showed a disinclination to proceed. However, by dint of intreaties and offers, they were induced to ascend a little higher; but finding that the road further on was as bad or even worse, they absolutely refused to advance. Perceiving an opening on the left, the travellers determined to attempt the ascent in that part, but the road was bad, and besides, the clouds in which they were enveloped prevented them from seeing their way. As it was found impossible to induce the Indians to continue the journey, they were furnished with some provisions, and directed to descend and wait at the place where the party had slept on the preceding night.

Soon after the Indians left them, they passed the clouds, and reached an extremely steep and stony path, which they ascended with much difficulty. Fatigue, accompanied by pains in their knees, obliged them to halt at every eight or ten paces, and after journeying in this way for about an hour, they arrived at an amphitheatre of basaltic rocks, so steep that they could only ascend by climbing on their hands and feet, and that with many risks. Turning to the right, they next came to a place covered with sand, consisting, apparently, of pounded pumice stone, and they ascended to a very elevated rocky peak, which, as seen from Mexico, has merely the appearance of a small sharp point. This is a huge compact mass of black basalt, resembling broken pillars, whose large crevices were filled with solid snow. Here small stones occasionally fell upon them, as if thrown down by people from above. They also began to feel headache and nausea, which proved more distressing to Quintana than to any of the party. The barometer now showed that they were 16,895 feet above the level of the sea. After partaking of some light refreshment, and resting for an hour, they resumed their journey.

Having reached the sandy slope which forms the dome or summit of the mountain, they again rested for a short time. Mr. Glennie placed the barometer at the greatest height within their reach, and while they were engaged in observing it, Quintana suddenly fell down, overcome by fatigue and illness. He complained much of pain in his head. He had been smoking a great deal during the day, which might possibly have occasioned his illness, as drinking spirits is known to produce similar effects in elevated regions. He found himself unable to go on, and he was, therefore, directed to wait until the party should rejoin him on their return.

They now came in sight of a sandy esplanade, which, on the left, was covered throughout with crystalized snow in conical and prismatic masses, forming pillars and Chinese-like ruins, and innumerable fanciful figures. As they proceeded to ascend, making their way through the snow, they heard a noise like that of distant thunder, which they attributed to a fall of rain in some other part of the mountain. They advanced to the distance of about a league, frequently stopping to rest, for they were much incommoded by head ache, pain in the knees, difficulty of breathing, and nauseau; and at five in the afternoon they reached the highest verge of the crater.

The travellers had passed the whole day in the most profound and undisturbed solitude. Not a plant, or bird, or smallest insect had been visible. In some places they found the rock broken into fragments, in others full of hollows, as if dug out, and here and there reduced to heaps of rubbish, sand, and ashes. While earnestly engaged in contemplating the grand and awful picture which extended around them, they suddenly found themselves on the brink of an immense abyss, whence issued a shower of stones, accompanied by a noise like the roaring of the sea. Here they were again seized with violent sickness, and they continued for some time in a state of insensibility. On recovering, they examined their barometer and thermometer, the only instruments they had with them. In the barometer, they found that the column of mercury had risen more than fifteen inches, and in the thermometer it varied from 33 to 39 degrees.

Proceeding to examine the crater, they discovered that almost all the stones thrown up in the eruptions fall back again into the cavity; and that the few which fall outwards descend chiefly on the south side. The noise which is constantly heard in the interior increases gradually, and then subsides after a loud crack, at which times stones, sand, and ashes are thrown up from the crater.

These eruptions are frequent, and they vary in their violence. Small columns of smoke issue at various points, both in the interior and round the mouth of the crater. The crater resembles the form of a deep funnel; having round its sides longitudinal furrows, diverging from bottom to the top, like the radii of a circle. Three rings, or circular excavations, divide it into four zones of various sizes, the largest being that near the mouth of the crater. This upper zone is composed of limestone, and the other appears to be of sand. Snow was seen on the exterior, and the northern part of the interior of the crater. It is much lower on the eastern than on the western side. On the south side the edge was so narrow and uneven that it was not easy to walk along it, but on the north it was broader and more equal. From the summit of Popocatepelt nothing was visible but the volcano of Orizava, and the snow-capped Sierra beside it. Every other object was obscured by the clouds.

Night coming on, the party returned by the same road which they had taken in their ascent, to the spot were they had left the youth Quintana. Here they intended to pass the night, and to make another visit to the summit of the mountain on the following day. But they found the boy exceedingly ill, with a feverish pulse and violent headache, so that it became necessary to convey him to some place where he might receive assistance. They carried him with great difficulty down the steep and narrow pass of Los Neveros, and when night set in they once more found themselves at the limits of vegetation. They returned to Mexico on the 22d. The highest brink of the crater of the volcano of Popocatepelt was found to be 17,884 feet above the level of the sea.

DONALD CONALLACH.

Several ages after the events recorded in a late tradition, a terrible feud, of which we formerly gave some account arose between Macdonald of Ilay and the Glens, and Maclean of Duart. In the course of this warfare, Maclean had occasion to take hostages from Macdonald, and these remained in the strong hold of Kirnaburg, then fallen into his possession. Maclean having been taken prisoner by Macdonald, at his castle of Dunaverty, in Kintyre, some time thereafter, was very harshly treated and was permitted to escape with life entirely on the powerful intercession of his cousin the Earl of Argyll, having besides given hostages for the performance of the conditions imposed upon him. Mac-vic-Ian, then of Ardnamurchan, went to Kintyre, and maliciously informed Macdonald that his hostages had been slain by Maclean on his arrival in Mull. Macdonald, rashly and cruelly, immediately retaliated on the hostages which Maclean had left in his hands. The next morning, however, Macdonald's hostages returned in safety from Mull. These lamentable circumstances rendered it necessary to pass the Scots Act of Parliament which makes murder under trust punishable as treason.

Maclean of Morven was one of those who suffered at Donaverty on this occasion; and his son though then a minor, soon began to annoy the Laird of Ardnamurchan in revenge of his father's death. As these misfortunes originated in a marriage, so was it considered advisable that they should terminate; and by the mediation of mutual friends a match was concluded between the young chieftain of Morven and the daughter of Mac-vic-Ian, or Macdonald. This lady was named Una; and, with the view of strengthening the alliance now happily subsisting between the two families, Maclean of Duart proposed that she should nurse his eldest son, the heir of his extensive estate which she accordingly did. Her lofty stature and sound constitution, which are still proverbial, rendered her also a very appropriate person to nurse a Highland chief, whose dignity was no sinecure in those days.

In the course of some time, the young Mac-vic-Ian became attached to the daughter of Cameron of Lochiel, a young lady of extraordinary beauty and merit, who had many distinguished suitors. His uncle who was denominated Mac-vic-Coin, an appellation always bestowed on the Tanister, or heir apparent, of that family, resided near Strontian, a place since well known from its lead mines, and the discovery of the earth termed strontites. He was a man of gigantic size and extraordinary strength, and on this interesting occasion he accompanied his nephew, the very handsome and promising young Laird of Ardnamurchan, who was commonly styled Donald Conalach, an appellative which the Macdonalds inherited from the aboriginal chiefs of the land, from whom they were maternally descended, as already mentioned. The lady was attached to Mac-vic-Ian, and her father sanctioned her choice with his approbation; the terms of the contract were arranged, and a day was appointed for their marriage. The uncle returned home by the direct road, and on his arrival at his own house, his wife inquired if the marriage was to proceed? He replied in the affirmative. "Well, then," said his wife, "if your nephew shall marry Lochiel's daughter, they will employ you as a slave to hew wood and draw water for them," alluding to the influence the young man would acquire by the connexion. "By the souls of my father and grand father," said her husband, "that shall never happen!" He knew the path by which his nephew took his journey homeward, and that, loath to part even for one short week from his lovely bride, he had lingered a night behind him. Mac-vic-Coin, accompanied by a few of his followers repaired by a narrow pass at the head of Kentraw bay, and lurking in a thick bush of birch, which still covers the spot, he there awaited the approach of the happy bridegrom, who soon appeared,—his heart elated with joy and his countenance covered with smiles. The monster shot him with an arrow and killed him.

We forbear to relate the remarks which the savage murderer made on the convulsive struggles of his dying nephew. The stream in which he fell still bears his name, and the natives, in crossing the pass, bless God that times are now changed. This event occurred about the year 1620.

INUNDATED LANDS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

LETTER from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting to Congress the information required by a resolution of the House of the 24th December last, in relation to the lands on the Mississippi, in the State of Louisiana, which are rendered unfit for cultivation by the inundations of said river. January 15, 1829.—Read and laid upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 14th January, 1829.

Sir: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th of December last, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to "communicate to the House any information in his possession, showing the quantity and quality of the public lands in the State of Louisiana which are rendered unfit for cultivation from the inundations of the Mississippi, the value of said lands when reclaimed, and the probable cost of reclaiming them," I have the honour to transmit herewith a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated the 12th instant; the statements and views contained in which are deemed to be of much interest on the subjects embraced by the resolution.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, RICHARD RUSH.

The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, January 12, 1829.

Sir—In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, "directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to this House any information in his possession, showing the quantity and quality of the public lands in the State of Louisiana which are rendered unfit for cultivation from the inundations of the Mississippi, and the value of said lands when reclaimed, and the probable cost of reclaiming them," I have the honor to report that the Mississippi, in its course between the 33d degree of north latitude, the northern boundary of Louisiana, and the Gulf of Mexico, inundates, when at its greatest height, a tract of country, the superficial area of which may be estimated at 5,429,260 acres; that portion of the country thus inundated which lies below the 21st degree of latitude may be estimated at 3,183,580 acres; and that portion above the 31st degree of north latitude may be estimated at 2,245,680 acres, of which 398,000 acres lie in the State of Mississippi. This estimate includes the whole of the country which is subject to inundation by the Mississippi and the waters of the Gulf. A portion of this area, however, including both banks of the Mississippi, from some distance below New Orleans to Baton Rouge, and the west bank nearly up to the 31st degree of latitude, and both sides of the Lafourche for about fifty miles from the Mississippi, has, by means of levees or embankments, been reclaimed at the expense of individuals. The strips of land thus reclaimed are of limited extent; and, estimating their amount as equal to the depth of forty acres on each side of the Mississippi and Lafourche for the distance above stated, they will amount to about 500,000 acres, which, deducted from 3,183,580 acres, will leave the quantity of 2,683,580 acres below the 31st degree of latitude, which is now subject to annual or occasional inundations; this added to the quantity of inundated lands above the 31st degree of latitude, makes the whole quantity of lands within the area stated, and not protected by embankments, equal to 4,929,160 acres.

By deepening and clearing out the existing and natural channels, and by opening other artificial ones, through which the surplus water that the bed of the Mississippi is not of sufficient capacity to take off, may be discharged into the Gulf; with the aid of embankments and natural or artificial reservoirs, and by the use of machinery (worked in the commencement by steam, and as the country becomes opened and cleared of timber by windmills,) to take off the rain water that may fall during the period that the Mississippi may be above its natural banks, it is believed that the whole of this country may be reclaimed, and made in the highest degree productive.

The immense value of this district of country when reclaimed, is not to be estimated so much by the extent of its superfices as by the extraordinary and inexhaustible quality of the soil, the richness of its products, and the extent of the population it would be capable of sustaining.—Every acre of this land lying below the 31st degree of north latitude might be made to produce three thousand weight of sugar; and the whole of it is particularly adapted to the production of the most luxuriant crops of rice, indigo and cotton. Good sugar lands on the Mississippi, partially cleared, may be estimated as worth $100 per acre, and rapidly advancing in value. The rice lands of South Carolina, from their limited quantity, are of greater value. It is believed that the exchangeable value of the maximum products of these lands, when placed in a high state of cultivation, would be adequate to the comfortable support of 2,350,000 people, giving a population of one individual for every two acres; and it is highly probable that the population would rapidly accumulate to such an extent as to banish every kind of labor from agriculture except that of the human species, as is now the case in many of the best districts of China; and this result would also have been produced in many parts of Holland, had not that country become, from the nature of its climate, a grazing country.

The alluvial lands of Louisiana may be divided into two portions; the first, extending from the 33d to the 31st degree of north latitude, in a direction west of south, may be termed the upper plain, is 120 miles in length, and generally from 25 to 30 miles in breadth, and, at particular points, is of still greater width. That portion below the 31st degree of north latitude may be termed the lower plain. It extends in a direction from north-west to south-east for about 240 miles, to the mouth of the Mississippi; is compressed at its northern point, but opening rapidly, it forms at its base a semi-circle, as it protudes into the Gulf of Mexico, of 200 miles in extent, from the Chafalaya to the Rigoletts.—The elevation of the plain at the 33d degree of north latitude, above the common tide waters of the Gulf of Mexico, must exceed one hundred and thirty feet.

This plain embraces lands of various descriptions, which may be arranged into four classes.

The first class, which is probably equal in quantity to two-thirds of the whole, is covered with heavy timber, and an almost impenetrable undergrowth of cane and other shrubbery. This portion, from natural causes, is rapidly drained as fast as the waters retire within their natural channels, and, possessing a soil of the greatest fertility, tempts the settler, after a few years of low water, to make an establishment, from which he is driven off by the first extraordinary flood.

The second class consists of cypress swamps: these are basins, or depressions of the surface, from which there is no natural outlet; and which, filling with water during the floods, remain covered by it until the water be evaporated, or be gradually absorbed by the earth. The beds of these depressions being very universally above the common low water mark of the rivers and bayous, they may be readily drained, and would then be more conveniently converted into rice fields than any other portions of the plain.

The third class embraces the sea marsh, which is a belt of land extending along the Gulf of Mexico, from the Chafalaya to the Rigoletts.—This belt is but partially covered by the common tides, but is subject to inundation from the high waters of the Gulf during the autumnal equinoctial gales; it is generally without timber.

The fourth class consists of small bodies of prairie lands, dispersed through different portions of the plain: these pieces of land, generally the most elevated spots, are without timber, but of great fertility.

The alluvial plain of Louisiana, and that of Egypt, having been created by the deposite of large rivers watering immense extents of country, and disemboguing themselves into shallow oceans, moderately elevated by the tide; but which, from the influence of the winds, are constantly tending in a rapid manner to throw up obstructions at the mouths of all water courses emptying into them, it is fairly to be inferred that the alluvial plain of Egypt has, in time past been as much subject to inundation from the waters of the Nile, as that of Louisiana now is from those of the Mississippi, and that the floods of the Nile have not only been controlled and restricted within its banks by the labor and ingenuity of man, but have been regulated and directed to the irrigation and improvement of the soil of the adjacent plain; a work better entitled to have been handed down to posterity by the erection of those massive monuments, the pyramids of Egypt, than any other event that could have occurred in the history of that country.

That the labor and ingenuity of man are adequate to produce the same result in relation to the Mississippi river and the plain of Louisiana, is a position not to be doubted; and it is believed that there are circumstances incident to the topography of this plain that will facilitate such results.

The Mississippi river, on entering this plain at the 33d degree of north latitude, crosses it diagonally to the high lands a little below the mouth of the Yazoo: from whence it winds along the highlands of the states of Mississippi and Louisiana to Baton Rouge, leaving in this distance the alluvial lands on its western bank; from a point a little below Baton Rouge, it takes an easterly course through the alluvial plain, and nearly parallel to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, until it reaches the English Turn; and from thence, bending to the South, it disembogues itself into the Gulf of Mexico by six or seven different channels. The banks of the Mississippi which are but two or three feet above common tide water near its mouth, gradually ascend with the plain of which they constitute the highest ridges, to the 33d degree of north latitude, where they are elevated above the low water mark of the river from thirty to forty feet. The banks are, however, subject to be overflowed throughout this distance, except at those points protected by levees or embankments; this arises from a law incident to running water courses of considerable length, which is, that the floods in them acquire their greatest elevation as you approach a point nearly equidistant from their mouths and sources. The depth of the Mississippi is from 120 to 200 feet, decreasing as you approach very near the mouth to a moderate depth. Exclusive of a number of small bayous, there are three large natural canals or channels, by which the surplus waters of the Mississippi are taken off to the Gulf. The first of these above New Orleans, is Lafourche, which leaving the river at Donaldsonville reaches the Gulf in a tolerable direct course of about 90 miles. The Lafourche is about 100 yards wide; its bed is nearly on a level with the low water mark where it leaves the river; its banks are high, and protected by slight levees; and in high floods it takes off a large column of water.—Above Lafourche the Bayou Manchac, or Iberville, connecting with the Lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, takes off into the Gulf, through the Rigoletts and other passes, a considerable portion of the surplus water of the Mississippi; and as it reaches tide water in a much shorter distance than the Mississippi itself, it would take off a large column of water if its channel was not very much obstructed.* Nearly opposite to Manchac but lower down the river, is Bayou Plaquemine, a cut-off from the Mississippi to the Chafalaya, but as there is a considerable declination in this part of the plain, of the alluvial lands, and being unobstructed in its passage, it is rapid, and takes off a large body of water; where it leaves the river, however, its bed is five feet above the level of the low water mark.—About 88 miles above Manchac and just below the 31st degree of latitude, is the Chafalaya. This is one of the ancient channels of the Mississippi river, and being very deep carries off at all times great quantities of water; and were its obstructions removed, it would probably carry off a much larger quantity. As the distance from the point where the Chafalaya leaves the Mississippi, along its channel, to the Gulf, is only 132 miles, and that which the Mississippi traverses from the point of separation, to the Gulf, is 318, it is evident that a given column of water may be passed off in much less time through the channel of the latter stream. From this topographical description of that portion of the plain south of the 31st degree of latitude, it is evident that, independent of the general and gradual declination of this plain descending with the Mississippi, it also has a more rapid declination towards the lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain on the east, and towards the valley of the great Lake of Attokaps on the west, and it may as to its form and configuration, be compared to the convex surface of a flattened scollop shell, having one of its sides very much curved, and the surface of the other somewhat indented; there is, therefore, good reason to believe that, by conforming to the unerring indications of nature and aiding her in those operations which she has commenced, this plain may be reclaimed from inundation.

The quantity of water which has been drawn off from the Mississippi, through the Iberville, the Bayou Lafourche and the Chafalaya, has so reduced the volume of water which passes off through the Mississippi proper, that individual enterprise has been enabled to throw up embankments along the whole course of that river, from a point a little below that where the Chafafaya leaves the Mississippi nearly to its mouth, and for forty or fifty miles on each side of the Lafourche; the lands thus reclaimed will not, however, average forty acres in depth fit for cultivation, and may be estimated at four hundred thousand acres. This is certainly the most productive body of land in the United States, and will be in a very short period, if it is not at present, as productive as any other known tract of country of equal extent.

If the waters drawn off in any given time from the Mississippi, through the natural channels, now formed, were delivered into the Gulf through those channels in the same given time, then they would not overflow their natural banks, and the adjacent lands would be reclaimed; but this is not the fact; and the object can only be accomplished by increasing the capacity and numbers of outlets of the natural channels by which the water is now disembogued, and by forming other artificial ones, if necessary, by which the volume of water that enters into the lower plain of Louisiana in any given time may be discharged into the Gulf of Mexico within the same time. If that volume were ascertained with any tolerable degree of accuracy, then the number and capacity of the channels necessary for taking it off into the Gulf might be calculated with sufficient certainty. A reference to the map of that country will show that the rivers which discharge themselves into the lower plain of Louisiana, and whose waters are carried to the Gulf in common with those of the Mississippi, drain but a small tract of upland country, for Pearl river, and, if necessary, at a very moderate expense, the Teche may be thrown into the ocean by separate and distinct channels.

At the thirty-first degree of north latitude, and near to the point where Red river flows into, and the Chafalay is discharged from, the Mississippi, the waters of that river are compressed into a narrower space than at any other point below the thirty-third degree of north latitude; this may be considered as the apex of the lower plain. The contraction of the waters of the Mississippi at this point is occasioned by the Avoyelles, which, during high water, is an island, and is alluvial land, but of ancient origin: from this Island a tongue of land projects towards the Mississippi, which, though covered at high water, is of considerable elevation. It is probable, therefore, that, at the point thus designated, a series of experiments and admeasurements could be made, by which the volume of water discharged, in any given time, on the lower plain, by the Mississippi, at this its different stages of elevation, might be ascertained with sufficient accuracy to calculate the number and capacity of the channels necessary to discharge that volume of water into the Gulf of Mexico in the same time. With this data, the practicability and the expense of enlarging the natural, and excavating a sufficient number of new channels to effect this object, might readily be ascertained. If that work could be accomplished by the Government, every thing else in respect to the lower plain should be left to individual exertion, and the lands would be reclaimed as the increase of the population and wealth of the country might create a demand for them.

The contraction of the plain of Mississippi by the elevated lands of the Avoyelles, and the manner in which Red river passes through the whole width of the upper plain, in a distance of nearly thirty miles, has a strong tendency to back up all the waters of the upper plain; therefore it is, that, immediately above this point, there is a great extent of alluvial lands, more deeply covered with water than at any other point perhaps on the whole surface of the plain of Louisiana; and at some distance below this point, the embankments of the Mississippi terminate. To enable individuals to progress with these embankments, and to facilitate the erection of others along the water courses, and to reclaim with facility, the lands of the upper plain, it will probably be found to be indispensably necessary to draw off a considerable portion of the water by artificial channels. The Red river, arrested in its direct progress by the elevated lands, of the Avoyelles, is deflected in a direction contrary to the general course of the Mississippi, and traverses the whole width of the upper plain in a circuitous course of upwards of thirty miles before it reaches that river. There is good reason to believe that the waters of the Red river, or a very large portion of them, in times past, found their way through Bayou Bœuf and the lake of the Attakapas to the ocean; and during high floods, a small portion of the waters of that river are now discharged into the Bayou Bœuf, at different points between the Avoyelles and Rapide. A deep cut from the Red river, through the tongue of elevated alluvial land east of the Avoyelles, to the Chafalaya, and opening the natural channels by which it now occasionally flows into the Bayou Bœuf, would probably take off the waters which accumulate at the lower termination of the upper plain with such rapidity, and reduce their elevation so much as to enable individual enterprise and capital to continue the embankments, which now terminate below this point, not only along the whole course of the Mississippi, but along all those extensive water courses running through the upper plain.

The Tensa, a continuation of Black river, is, for fifty miles above its junction with Red river, a deep water course, and in breadth but little inferior to the Mississippi. It draws a very small portion of its waters from the highlands, but communicates with the Mississippi by a number of lakes and bayous, at differerent points, from near its mouth to its source, which is near the 33d degree of latitude, and through these channels aids in drawing off the surplus water of the Mississippi, while it continues to rise: when the Mississippi, however, retires within its banks, the waters in these bayous take a different direction, and are returned through the same channels into the Mississippi. Particular local causes will produce this effect at particular points; but the general cause, so far as these bayous connect with the Tensa, will be found in the fact that there is not a sufficient vent for the waters of the upper plain at the point of connexion with the lower plain of Louisiana. The Tensa is also connected, in times of high water, at several points, with the Washita and its branches. When the Mississippi has risen to a point a few feet below its natural banks, the whole of the upper plain of Louisiana is divided by the natural channels which connect the Mississippi with the Tensa, and the Tensa with the Washita, into a number of distinct islands of various extent. The banks of the rivers, and the natural channels which connect them, are very generally the most elevated lands; and each and all these islands might be reclaimed from inundation by embankments thrown entirely around them of from six to twelve feet high; provisions being made to take off the rain water, and that occasioned by leakage and accidental crevasses in the banks, with machinery. While the Mississippi is rising, the waters are carried off through these natural channels and their outlets into the lakes and the lowest and most depressed parts of the plain; during this process, there are currents and counter currents in every possible direction; but when the floods have attained their greatest known height, then this whole plain becomes covered with water, from a few inches to twelve feet deep, as its surface may be more or less depressed; and if it could be exposed to view, would exhibit the appearance of an im-

* The difference between the highest elevation of the waters at the afflux of the Manchac, and the lowest level of the tide in Pontchartrain, is from 27 to 30 feet.

[illegible] lakes, [illegible] the banks of the lakes Concordia, Providence and Washington, and some very narrow strips partially distributed along the banks of the Mississippi and the other water courses. If the whole of the upper plain were reclaimed in the manner above mentioned, then the waters, being contracted into much narrower channels, would necessarily be very considerably elevated above the point to which they now rise; and passing off on the lower plain with greater elevation and greater rapidity, and having only the present natural channels of outlet to the Gulf, the inevitable consequence would be, that the whole of the lower plain would be inundated, and probably parts of Attakapas and Opalousas would again be subject to inundation.

The reclamation of both of the plains of Louisiana will depend, under any possible plan that may be proposed, upon the practicability of tapping the Mississippi and Red rivers at one or more points, and to an extent that may draw off rapidly such a quantity of water as will prevent the refluent waters now collected just above the 31st degree of latitude from rising to the heights to which they now do, and the practicability of delivering the waters into the ocean within periods equal to those in which they were drawn off. We have seen that the natural channels of the Lafourche, Plaquemine, Iberville, and the Chafalaya, have so reduced the mass of water in the Mississippi below their points of efflux, as to enable individuals, by very moderate embankments, to confine that part of the Mississippi within its banks. The Lafourche is the only one of these natural channels that takes off the waters to the ocean so rapidly and directly as to enable individuals to erect levees or embankments along its whole course. The passes of the Rigoletts and at Berwick's bay not being sufficient to take off the waters which flow through them as fast as they are discharged into their reservoirs, it is evident that no beneficial effect could be derived from tapping the Mississippi at any point on its eastern bank, or at any point on its western bank above the Lafourche, unless the capacity of the outlets at Berwick's bay and the Rigoletts be greatly enlarged. The passes at the Rigoletts are well known; and it is probable that, by enlarging them, and cutting off that portion of the waters of Pearl river which now flows through them, they might be made adequate to take off, in a sufficiently short period, the waters of Iberville and those of the short rivers of Feliciana, so as to prevent that portion of the plain between the Iberville and the city of New Orleans from being inundated, except so far as the waters of Ponchartrain, elevated by high winds and tides, may produce that effect. It is only, therefore, on the west bank of that river, or the south bank of Red river, that the proposed tappings can be made with the prospect of a successful issue.

The course of the Mississippi from Donaldsonville to New Orleans being nearly parallel to the Gulf, and the distance to the Gulf across that part of the plain being much shorter than that by its natural channel to tide water, that portion of the river presents eligible points for tapping, particularly near to New Orleans; the commerce of which, in time not perhaps distant may require a deep cut to be made to the Gulf. The width of the river at Donaldsonville being about seven hundred yards, the rise above its natural banks about one yard, and its velocity two and a half miles an hour; if, then, by one or more tappings below this point, a volume of water of the above dimensions could be carried off to the ocean with equal velocity, then would the highest elevation of the river be reduced very considerably every where below such tapping, and for some distance above.

Such a reduction of the elevation of this part of the river, aided by the clearing out of the rafts from the Cafalaya, would possibly produce so great a reduction of the refluent waters at the junction of the Red and Missisipi rivers as to enable individuals to proceed gradually to the reclamation of the whole of the upper plain by common embarkments. It would then require only an increased capacity to be given to the outlets of the lake of Attakapas to ensure the reclamation of both plains. But if this effect cannot be produced by the tappings below the Lafourche, then they must be made at points higher up, either between Palaquemine and the Chafalaya, or at a point about the mouth of the Bayou Lamourie, or Du Lac, on Red river. A reference to the map will show that the waters of Red river can be taken to the Gulf from this point in an almost direct course, through channels that it is more than probable they formerly occupied, and in a distance of less than one half of that by which they reach the ocean through the channel of the Mississippi, and by forty or fifty miles less than that through the channels of the Chafalaya. A deep cut at this point of ten miles, through an alluvial soil, would discharge the waters of Red river in Bayou Bœuf; and as these waters would pass through an illuvial plain having probably a fall of not less than sixty feet in seventy miles from the point of tapping, there is reason to believe that they would work for themselves, without much artificial aid, a channel of great capacity.

The question then arises, how are these waters, in addition to the superabundant waters of the Chafalaya, which already overflow all the valley of the lake of Attakapas, to be taken off to the Gulf? To solve this question satisfactorily, it will be necessary to take a view of the outlets of the lake of Attakapas. The Teche is a natural canal, almost without feeders or outlet, except at its mouth, and having no doubt been a channel for a much larger mass of water in time past, its adjacent lands have been formed precisely as those of the Mississippi have been, and its banks of course occupy the highest elevation of the country through which it runs. For forty miles above its mouth it is contracted by the waters of the Attakapas lake on the one side, and by those of the Gulf on the other, so as to exhibit almost literally a mere tongue of land just above high water mark. It enters Berwick's bay about eighteen miles from the Gulf. Nearly opposite to the mouth of the Teche, is the mouth of the Bayou Black, or Bayou Bœuf; this bayou, like the Teche, is also a natural canal, occupying the highest elevation of a narrow tract of land extending eastwardly nearly to the Bayou Lafourche, that is seldom inundated, and which would seem to be a prolongation of the Attakapas country; inducing a belief that the Teche formerly discharged its waters at a point farther east, into a bay that occupied the whole of the present plain, from the Attakapas lake to Bayau Lafourche and the Mississippi. It is this elevated ridge that causes the indentation in the lower plain to be deluged by the waters of the Mississippi, which forcing a passage for themselves across the Teche, have formed an outlet, called Berwick's bay. This path is narrow, and is about seven or eight feet deep, passing in part of its course through lands not of recent alluvion, and disembogues into the bay of Achafolia, through the lake of that name, and two or three other outlets.

Following up then this indication of nature, by cutting artificial outlets from the lake of Attakapas across the Teche, at different points, for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles above its mouth, at such places as the drains emptying into the ocean may approach nearest to Attakapas lake, giving to such cuts any width that may be required, and a depth that may be on a level with low water mark, and embanking the lake of Attakapas so as to raise it three feet above its present surface, it is believed that a capacity may be obtained for taking off any volume of water that it may be necessary to throw into the lake of Attakapas, and at an expense very trifling in comparison to the object to be obtained. All the waters of the Atchafalaya being thrown into lake Attakapas, and that lake embanked, the whole of the plain between it, and the Mississippi would be exempt from inundation.

The rain water, and that from the [illegible] in the embankments, would find a reservoir in the deepest lakes and beds of Grand river, the surplus being taken off by machinery, or by tide locks in some of the bayous, which now connect with these lakes in the highest floods.

It is believed that three brigades of the topographical corps, operating for a few seasons from the 1st of November to the 1st of July, would be able to obtain sufficient data to decide upon the practibility of devising, and the expense of accomplishing, a plan that would effect the reclamation of both plains: but if it should be found to be impractible, or too expensive for the state of the population and wealth of the country, yet the minute knowledge which they would obtain of the topography of the entire plain, would enable them to designate different portions of it in both plains, which could be reclaimed from inundation at an expense commensurate with the present capital and population of the country.

The gradual elevation of the plain by the Mississippi,* by the annual deposites, and the accumulation of population and capital, will ultimately accomplish its entire reclamation, from the inundations of the Mississippi; but the interposition of the Government, and the judicious expenditure of a few millions of dollars would accomplish that object fifty or perhaps a hundred years sooner than it will be effected by individual capital, aided by the slow operations of nature.

I attach a small diagram of the country, as illustrative of some of the points referred to in this report.

With great respect, your obedient servant
GEORGE GRAHAM.

The Hon. Richard Rush, Secretary of the Treasury.

An estimate of the expense of excavating Outlets from the Lake of the Attakapas to the Gulf of Mexico.

On the presumption that the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, at low tide, reach within six miles of the lake—and it is believed that they do, at several points, between the Bayou Cypress and Berwick's Bay—let positions at one or more of the most favorable of these points be selected, the aggregate width of which shall be two thousand yards; let such portions of these positions as may be inundated at high water, be drained by common embankments, so that oxen may be used in removing the earth; let excavations be made through them, of such widths as may be best adapted to the removal of the earth, leaving however the proportion of excavation to that of embankment as three to one. A number of canals will be then formed, with an embankment between each, the excavation of which, their beds being on a level with low water, would not average a depth of three feet.—These proportions will give the amount of excavation as equal to 15,840,000 cubic yards, which at 20 cents the cubic yard, gives $3,168,000 as the expense of excavating outlets, which at low tide, would have the capacity of discharging from the lake with great velocity, a column of water of fifteen hundred yards in width and one yard in depth, at the point where it left the lake.

No estimate, with any tolerable approximation to accuracy, can be made of the expense of excavating a deep cut from Red river to the Bayou Bœuf, and of enlarging the bed of that Bayou; of the embankments along the Attakapas, necessary to give it the required elevation; or for tide-locks, machinery, &c. until an accurate survey on the ground be made. It is possible that the judicious expenditure of five millions of dollars by the Government would be sufficient to make the excavations, and erect embankments, tide-locks and other machinery, that would be necessary to give such a control over the waters of the Mississippi and its outlets, as to enable individual capital to progress with the entire embankment of them, and the reclamation of the whole plain.

The quantity of land belonging to the Government within the limits of the alluvial plain may be estimated at upwards of three millions of acres, which, at a minimum price of ten dollars per acre, would be upwards of thirty millions of dollars.

* The gradual elevation of the plain is not perceptible, because the gradual elevation of the beds of the water courses, arising from the same cause, occasions as general an overflow of their banks as formerly, but that which is perceptible, is the rapid filling up of the ponds and shallow lakes, and there cambe no question that the great annual alluvion and vegetable deposite must produce similar effects through the whole plain.

The Mississippi river is among the muddiest in the world, and deposits its muddy particles with great rapidity; its waters hold in solution not less than one sixteenth part of their bulk of alluvion matter, and some experiments are stated to give a proportion. If then, within the embankments of the Mississippi, a piece of level ground be surrounded by a dike, 16 inches high, and filled by the waters of the Mississippi, when above its banks, and those waters drawn off when they have deposited all their muddy particles, nearly one inch in depth of alluvion matter will have been obtained; if this process be repeated as often as practicable during a season of high waters, a quantity of alluvion will have been accumulated of not less than six or eight inches in depth. This process is similar to that termed warping in England, and is in use to some extent along the waters of the estuary of the Humber, for manuring lands; and it is a process by which the lands of the plain of Louisiana will be rendered inexhaustible, so long as the Mississippi continues to bear its muddy waters to the ocean.

ITEMS.

We understand that the Arch street Theatre is to be opened on Monday the 9th inst.—the company is said to be strong. We hope Willis will be retained as leader of the Orchestra.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette says, that twenty-two steam boats have been built at that city and its vicinity, within twelve months. Their aggregate tonnage is 4570 tons.

We learn from the Huntsville, (Alab.) Advocate, that pursuant to the sentence of the law, Lewellen Jones was executed near that place on the 23d ult. for the murder of Nathaniel Borham, of Limestone county.

The Augusta Courier states, that as the steam boat Wm. Gaston, from Savannah, with tow boats Nos. 3 and 6, was crossing Course's Bar on Monday morning, steam boat Georgia came in contact with boat No. 3, and caused her to sink within half an hour. She had on board 2,500 bushels of salt and other goods. The salt is all lost, and a few of the goods partially damaged.

The number of deaths in New York last week as reported by the City Inspector, amounted to 121—of these 19 were men, 22 women, 54 boys, and 26 girls—23 died of consumption.

Burning charcoal in open vessels is a very dangerous practice. It is only a few days since a woman in Portsmouth, N. H. feeling unwell, retired to bed about the middle of the afternoon, having a pan of coals in her room, to render her more comfortable. Some of the family found her, an hour or two after insensible and almost lifeless. She was recovered; but a few minutes longer would have destroyed her life.

The Governor of Georgia has offered a reward of $100 for the apprehension of John McDonald, John Stafford, George Stafford, and Jas. Stafford, charged with the murder of an Indian named Bill, robbing his camp and breaking from the jail of Camden county—or $100 for either of them on delivery to the Sheriff or Jailer of said county.

On Sunday evening last, a number of hands employed on the canal, in the vicinity of the village of Waynesburg, Juniata county, Pa. made an attack on a number of citizens of that place; several of the citizens [illegible], and one dangerously hurt. Eleven of the rioters are confined in prison.

Some of the papers are advocating the culture of the opium poppy in this country. Its habitual use is more extensive among us than is publicly known. And its effects, though less violent, and more secret, are scarcely less pernicious than those of distilled spirits.

The corporation of the city of Pittsburgh have authorised a company to light that city with gas.

PHILADELPHIA:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.

In the SENATE, on Saturday, Mr. WEBSTER's resolution, calling on the President for copies of the instructions given to the ministers appointed to attend the Congress at PANAMA, excited a debate more animated than usual in that house. Mr. TAZEWELL desired to hear some reason for bringing forward, at so late a period, a subject which formerly produced so much excitement and discussion. Mr. WEBSTER said that he had offered the resolution for the reason indicated by this remark, that it would be highly interesting to know the results of that mission, so far as it had any. Mr. TAZEWELL thought the motion of little consequence, but that it was highly improper to call on a President who had only three days to serve, for copies of important documents, never before made public. The motion he thought, would be more proper a few days later, when the selection of the documents would be made by persons feeling the responsibility of the publication.

Mr. WEBSTER denied that the motion was out of the common course. It called on the administration for the history of a measure, on which their policy had been doubted and their motives assailed. The Senate had been released from the injunction of secrecy, and the views of Senators, in opposition to the measure, had been published. It was just that the views of those responsible for it should also be made public.

Mr. HAYNE had strong objections to the resolution. The entire history of the mission, he said, could not be given to the Senate, except in its executive capacity. The resolution was cautiously worded, and would enable the President to publish just what would suit his purposes, and give a view of the subject very different from its real character.

Mr. HAYNE said, that during the discussion of the mission, documents were confidentially presented to the Senate, bearing a very different aspect from those published. "It appeared to me," said he, "and I averred it here, that the Executive presented one aspect of the subject to the House of Representatives, and another to the Senate; and why? because that may safely be communicated confidentially, which it is not safe to make public." He thought that the Senate, not the President, ought to decide what should be published. He asked for a precedent for such a call at the end of an administration, for the mere purpose of exhibiting the views of the Executive. Matter, calculated to do mischief abroad, might be contained in these documents, and the selection should rather be made by the administration on whom would devolve responsibility for the effects, than by that which had but three days to live.

Mr. WEBSTER said he cared not in what form the information was obtained. He wished to ascertain how far those fears were justified, which were felt, or feigned, in or out of Congress, that the instructions to our ministers at PANAMA would compromit the honour of the country. He consented to strike out the clause leaving the selection to the President's discretion, and to require the communication to be confidential. Mr. HAYNE said that the communication should be made to the Senate in its executive capacity; and to this Mr. WEBSTER consented. Mr. BRENTON could conceive no difficulty likely to arise from the call.

Mr. TAZEWELL said that he would oppose the resolution in any form. It would be necessary, if the object were to force from the President documents inculpating himself; but, said Mr. TAZEWELL, "if he wishes to publish his views, let him do it." The object, he added, was to relieve the President, who had but two or three days to remain in office, by the interposition of the Senate, under a responsibility of six years. He asked whether, supposing the documents obtained, the "fears felt or feigned" were to be pronounced unfounded, because not confirmed by instructions given after these fears had been expressed; whether those documents were to be made public, to expound what occurred six months before they were written. The President, he said, presented the subject, in one light, to the Senate sitting with closed doors, and to the House of Representatives in another. He added:

The administration supported by this minority was about to go out. The minority calls for fuel to keep alive the flame which party differences have excited. I care not, said Mr. T. how long the controversy is continued, nor how long the acrimonious feeling which it produced, and which he had hoped was subsided, shall prevail. But he opposed the resolution on account of the injury which it would produce in our foreign concerns. The Senator from Massachusetts must see that no good end can be obtained by looking into the character of the Congress of Panama. He might as well propose to obtain the views of the President as to the character of some other bodies, at other times. The President had found no difficulty in tearing away the veil from some secret transactions, and he presumed that when it should suit his purposes he would find as little difficulty in bringing to the public view, whithout the aid of the Senate, as much of the Panama project as he might *see fit to publish.*

Mr. WEBSTER said that nothing was farther from his expectation, when this resolution was introduced, than the discussion which it had caused. He, himself, courted no controversy. He neither wished to create new, nor to revive old, jealousies. He would allude to no irrelevant transactions with a view to give pain to those who were going out, or to those who were coming in. He would discharge his duty with forbearance and decorum towards all parties and every individual.

In the first place, he had asked for such communications on the subject of the mission as could be published without prejudice to the public interests. Such a call was customary, in regard to all negotiations, pending or closed. How long is it since a Senator from Maine called for a correspondence involving subjects as to which a negotiation was pending; none opposed the call; it was made by common consent. I did not wish to provoke gentlemen to revive the discussion of the Panama question. Gentlemen wish to know if I have seen the correspondence; not a line of it. Does the President, I am asked, wish to have it published? not to my knowledge. I wish it for myself and for the community. It matters not, in regard to this question, how "the majority and the minority" are arrayed: unless the propositions of the minority are, on all occasions, to be voted down—If that is the tone, gentlemen will find that there is, indeed, a minority, here and elsewhere. His object was to let the public see what had been done in this Panama affair; that they might judge, whether it was impolitic or not. At the suggestions of the gentlemen, he modified his proposition so as to call for all the documents. Is the discretion of the Senate distrusted? Cannot the Senate judge whether the papers shall be published, and which of them shall be published? But even if the papers go no farther than the Senate; it will be some gratification to me to see them. I would fain know whether the confidence which I have reposed in the Executive, has been misplaced.

The Senator from Virginia asked why the President does not publish these papers? I do not know that the President wishes their publication. I am not his representative on this floor; but the representative of the States, or a portion of the States. The Senator from Virginia says he is ready to revive the controversy, and cares not how soon the acrimonious feeling which it produced is again excited. That Senator took occasion to spread before the public, very extensively and powerfully, his views of this matter. The Executive Journal of the Senate was also opened to public inspection, and the speeches of members against the Panama mission were published and widely circulated.

If the controversy is now to be revived, does the Senator from Virginia wish it to be carried on as heretofore, on one side? Why will more harm be produced by disclosing the views of the President, than by the publication of the views of honorable Senators? Let the "majority" permit the views of the "minority" to be laid before the public, as well as their own. These, said Mr. WEBSTER, are not my words. I disclaim them, as improper in reference to the present state of things.

Mr. BENTON said he would give his reasons for voting, on this occasion, differently from his friends; from the *nineteen* who fought through the Panama campaign. He saw no objection to the proposition to laying the views of the Administration, on that subject, before the Senate.—If it should be found, from the papers disclosed to us, that the President had changed his views in regard to the objects of the mission after having been apprised of the objections to his first propositions, he would consider it as the highest compliment which could be paid to those who had made such objections. It would be a tribute to the virtue and intelligence of "the facetious and unprincipled minority," the illustrious *nineteen*. He could see no injurious effect likely to arise from the proposed publication. If the present Administration, in responding to the call, should keep any thing back which ought to be brought to light, we, who are to succeed them, will, in a few days, discover, and remedy the deficiency.

Mr. TAZEWELL spoke. I have been supposed, said he, by the Senator from Massachusetts, to have resisted an application made here in a way unbecoming and indecorous. It is probable that I do not see this in the same light in which it is viewed by the Senator from Massachusetts. I have not been taught decorum in the same school with him; and probably I shall never go there to learn it. The Senator from Massachusetts had exhibited his proposition in two or three different lights, and supported it in two or three different ways.

He yesterday laid before us a resolution. To-day, being called upon for some reason of its adoption, he stated that its object was to enable the President to vindicate his administration from the charges brought against it, on the score of this mission. Yet he does not know that the President even wishes the publication to be made. His proposition is so varied, and shall be my answer. He wishes the information now for the gratification of his own curiosity—If the Senator contemplates any public action on the information, I would go with him in calling for it; but I would not call for it merely for the purpose of gratifying private curiosity. That can be satisfied in a readier way. If I am guilty of indecorum in having used the words "minority and majority," how shall the Senator from Massachusetts be acquitted for attributing the opposition to the Panama mission to fears either felt or feigned? It is certain that those who felt these fears did not feign them; and that those who feigned them did not feel them. If the Senator will use words like these, he must not wonder that we use the words "majority and minority." He was rather inclined to think that the Senator belonged to the majority of that day when the Panama project was proposed. The Senator from Massachusetts had now varied his motion calling for all the papers confidentially, and asks us whether we can distrust the Senate. He distrusted every body when applications departing from precedence were made.

He saw no motive for the application now.—Why was this time selected? Why could not the Senator have waited for two or three days? You call on an Executive who has not sixty hours to live, for documents in relation to very important subjects. He had as much confidence in the Senate as in any other body of men. It was impossible to conceive the true character of the mission as first proposed. It was contemplated to hold a Congress for the purpose of settling American law, in contradistinction to public law. This was a substantial distinction. It was not an abstract principle, nor is it at all times convenient for our Ambassadors to carry their instructions on their foreheads. Bad as our policy had been, in some negotiations, we had not made every body acquainted with the instructions given to our Ministers. A code of law was to be settled by the northern and southern states of America. It was not fit that the instructions relative to pending or finished negotiations on that subject should be published. This was an answer to the question what harm there was in the call. There was much harm in showing to the world what was or is the policy of the United States, in relation to South America. He would be happy to converse with the Senator from Mass. in private, on these subjects, to satisfy his curiosity on this or any other subject, so far as it might be in his power, and to have his opinion on the questions of public law involved in these subjects. But he was unwilling that the curiosity of the Senator should be gratified in the manner proposed.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost by a majority of one. During the discussion which followed, Mr. TAZEWELL said that he had not argued that the President would not answer the call with truth, but that he would not be responsible for the possible ill effects of the disclosures; Mr. WEBSTER disclaimed any personal application of the phrase used by him; and Mr. BERRIEN said that the only effects of the documents, if obtained would be to light up the flames of discord. The resolution was, at length, laid on the table, by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barnard, Benton, Berrien, Chandler, Dickerson, Dudley, Eaton, Hayne, Iredell, Johnson, of Ky., Kane, King, M'Kinley, Prince, Ridgely, Rowan, Smith, of Md., Smith, of S. C., Tazewell, Tyler, White, Williams, Woodbury.—23.

Nays.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Bouligny, Branch, Burnett, Chambers, Chase, Foot, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, of La., Knight, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Silsbee, Thomas, Webster, Willey.—23.

A bill has been reported, in one branch of the NEW YORK Legislature, proposing to grant a further loan of the credit of the State to the DELAWARE and HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, on the security of the Canal, which is now finished, with its rail-way and other property. The New York American remarks that this company has afforded an almost solitary example of fidelity in fulfilling the purposes of its charter. The same paper adds:—"The Delaware and Hudson association have honestly, diligently, and skillfully accomplished what they promised—and by promising which, they obtained their act of incorporation. Nay, they have gone beyond their promise—and in a spirit of provident liberality for the future, they have expended more than present gains would warrant, or can compensate. They have, however, achieved a great work—a work that every year will render more valuable; and upon its security they ask from the State an additional credit, in order to perfect what is already all but complete.—We repeat earnestly the expression of our hope, that when the State runs no real risk—as we assume it does not—there will be no reluctance to do what is asked.

FOR THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

Miss MITFORD's new tragedy of *Rienzi* was produced last evening, and, being well acted, was favorably received. It is founded on the history of RIENZI, narrated by GIBBON. The writer has, however, by no means scrupulously adhered to the facts, having invented the female characters, and changed the catastrophe. The language of the piece is generally correct, and sometimes poetical; but it wants the true dramatic spirit, which no ENGLISH writer, since TOBIN, has been fortunate enough to catch.—Some of the incidents are striking, but there is a want of the skill by which they should have been linked together. Miss MITFORD has had too much taste to deform her production by the abominations to which some among the most popular of her contemporaries have resorted, to produce effect. She has given us a tragedy, which, in the hands of such performers as those who sustained the principal parts last night, will continue to be attractive and strongly interesting.

The character of *Rienzi* is drawn with considerable vigour, though it might be difficult to point out an original feature in the portrait. Like the leading parts in most ENGLISH tragedies written since tragedians became scarce, he has more than a fair proportion of the business of the piece, but not more than WALLACK proved quite capable of supporting. Rolla has always been regarded as the masterpiece of this accomplished actor. It is really a *chef-d'œuvre;* but I think his *Rienzi* may be ranked beside it. Manly, dignified, and energetic, almost throughout he imparted to the scenes with his daughter a tenderness which would have delighted the fair writer, had she been among the audience. In some scenes, however, I observed a fault which I have not before noticed in this actor, though it seems to be creeping into fashion, and is practiced by some to a degree almost intolerable. I mean a loose, familiar mode of speaking the quiet passages of the dialogue:—a tone like that of common conversation on trifling subjects. This is a miserable affectation, which an actor like WALLACK ought to scorn. Nature may be adhered to, faithfully, without debasing the dignity of tragedy. His pauses, too, were occasionally too long. During one or two of them, quite uncalled for, he might have walked two or three times across the stage, at a tragedy step. His pantomime, occasionally, merited the appellation of "inexplicable dumb show." He has never given us so much of it before, and I hope he never will again.

Claudia, the daughter of *Rienzi*, is a very interesting part; and Mrs. BLAKE showed more tragic talent in its performance than I have before seen her display. All was nature and tenderness. Her tones were irresistibly pathetic, and in the interview in which the daughter begs her husband's life from the stern though fond father, the tears of the audience bore sterling testimony to her excellence. This scene is highly creditable to the writer. The language seems to have flowed spontaneously from the heart.—The exclamation, "then stop that bell," is nature itself. BLAKE played *Angelo* with feeling, and dressed and looked well. In some scenes, though, he gave us a touch of what the vulgar call rant, but politer critics, exuberance of tone. I do not like to overlook merit in humble station, and must say that TUTHILL was excellent. The rest were respectable.

When the tragedy is again performed, the Manager will do well to leave out the dog. It was the general opinion that the catastrophe would have been more tragic without him; though he did his part well, and might be a valuable assistant to *Punch and Judy.* As his mistress lay dead upon the stage, he poked his nose into her face, with great apparent anxiety; then turned to the boxes, and wagged his tail, as if to assure them that it was all a joke. I never saw a company so vexed at finding themselves constrained to exchange showers of grief for shouts of laughter. COLLEY CIBBER.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT

To an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance providing for the appointment of City Commissioners and prescribing their duties."

Sect. 1. BE *it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Philadelphia, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the said Commissioners shall render to the Select and Common Councils, at their first stated meeting in April next, and at their first stated meeting every third month thereafter, a full and true account of all the expenditures for the three previous months, stating for what purposes they were made, and to what appropriations they are charged. And at the same time embrace in their statement, an account of all contracts entered into by them for the three previous months for City purposes.

Enacted into an ordinance at the City of Philadelphia, this 26th. day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

J. M. LINNARD,
President of the Common Council.
JOHN M. SCOTT,
President of the Select Council.

THOMAS BRADFORD, Jr.
Clerk of the Select Council.

SILK WORMS, COCOONS, &c.

The Society for the promotion of the culture of Mulberry Trees, and raising of Silk Worms, besides the offer of premiums for those objects, made considerable exertions to procure from Connecticut a person to teach the mode of winding silk from cocoons, and of making sewing silk, but without effect. They intended also, in the event of such a person being procured, to form a fund for the purchase of cocoons. Having been disappointed in their expectations in this particular, they have sent to France for an experienced workman, and have reason to believe that one will arrive in time for attending to the business in the course of this year. They therefore think proper to assure those who may wish to engage in the business of rearing Silk Worms, that a fund will be established for the purchase of Cocoons, at such a price as will enable the Society to continue their efforts, without encroaching upon the small capital which they have at command. They regret that this will not permit them to buy at a price amounting to a bounty, but *they will give the just value of the several qualities which may be offered for sale*, and they hope that those who may engage in the business, will exert themselves to bring forward cocoons of the best quality; as, otherwise, they cannot be paid a price which will satisfy them. Cocoons differ greatly in quality, owing to the nature of the food upon which the Worms are fed, and to the general care taken of them during their short existence. The Society beg leave to refer for ample instructions as to their management, to the pamphlet which they published last year, which may be had of Carey, Lea & Carey, corner of Fourth and Chestnut-streets, and also of E. Littell, No. 136 Chestnut-street.

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, President.
M. CAREY, Secretary.

FROM THE LITERARY SUBALTERN.

SUICIDE AND GAMING.

We copy the annexed from the New York Commercial Advertiser:

"A gentleman who arrived yesterday morning from Philadelphia, informs us, that Mr. Joseph H. Jones, a respectable merchant of St. Louis, shot himself on Monday, at the City Hotel, in Philadelphia. It was reported that four thousand dollars had been committed to his care to pay over to sundry merchants, which had not been done, and that a slip of paper was found in his bed room, on which was written—"I did not take the money, nor did my relative."

With the individual, whose name is used in the foregoing paragraph, several years since, we had the pleasure of holding an intimate acquaintance.—We became acquainted with him whilst he resided in the west, as an agent for an importing and exporting house in Philadelphia. He was a firm and a sincere friend; and though at that time a mere youth, he discovered a predilection, for that most accursed of all vices, gambling. Although we did not then, as we certainly do not now, make any pretentions to extreme sanctification, we often took the liberty to remind our friend, that he was contracting a taste for a vice, which would terminate in his ruin. To all our admonitions and advice, he turned a careless, or at any rate, a deaf ear, and laughed at our alarm. Each and every day, we discovered, that he was the more firmly grasping the fiend that seduced him; and, it was with the most melancholy sorrow, that we saw him daily approaching the vortex, that was prepared to receive him. Circumstances, however, occurred which rendered it necessary that we should cross the wave of the Atlantic and we left Mr. Jones, to buffet the enemy that assailed him. For several years, we sustained with him an active and an interesting correspondence; but time which destroys all things, weakened our friendships, and at last, the correspondence ceased. The last letter we had from him, informed us, that he was getting the better of his propensity for play; and led us to hope for his complete reformation.—He was a gentleman in the strictest sense of the word; his integrity was unimpeachable, and no man could say that he ever wronged him.

In his friendships he was ardent and sincere, and his honest heart, swelled high with those ennobling principles, which do honor to the human family.—The distressed never appealed to him in vain for aid; but yet he was a gamester, and came to that melancholy end, which signalized the histories of the Beverlys, the Mordaunts, and the Count Bassetts.—Respect for his virtues and pity for his faults, have elicited these remarks; and whilst his follies are forgotten, let his merits be remembered, and let partial friendship

"——————shed one gracious tear
On the cold grave where all his sorrows rest,
Strew vernal flow'rs, applaud his love sincere,
And bid the turf lie easy on his breast."

LEATHER STOCKING.—Simeon Kendall, of Ohio, who is represented as the prototype of Cooper's inimitable Leather Stocking, has applied to Congress for a pension, and the house have directed that a bill be reported in his favour. He is said to be one of the most extraordinary and interesting men now living. He entered Kentucky in 1771, and continued there through all the struggles with the Indians, sustaining his position after Boon and his companions had fled. The anecdotes related of his adventures are said to be almost incredible. On one occasion, when watching the frontiers, he saved the infant settlements from the Indians, by running sixty miles in one day and night, and spreading the alarm. Kendall headed the whites, and with extraordinary skill and courage, defeated the savages. He never held any military rank, but was always selected as a leader in excursions against the Indians. At one time he was taken prisoner, and the Indians had placed faggots around him to burn him alive, when he was released by the intervention of a Frenchman. He afterwards saved the life of his deliverer. In 1813, his military ardour was by no means subdued, and he rendered himself formidable to the enemy during the war, by his long rifle, though attached to no regular corps. He has always been strictly temperate, but is now in penury, extremely old, and surrounded by a large family.

EMIGRATION OF THE CREEKS.

Mobile, (Alabama,) Feb. 13.—We have been favored with an interview with Major Walker who is engaged with Col. BREARLY, in effecting the emigration of the Creek Indians. Major Walker left here yesterday, for the Creek Nation, and is on his return from the country which the U. S. Government have provided for the emigrants, in company with four of their principal chiefs, three of whom have spent the last year in the territory. They confirm the accounts which have been uniformly given of the country, and speak in the highest terms of the fertility of the soil, the abundance of game, and the salubrity of the climate.

The place, or principal village, at which the emigrants are located, is on the *Verdegris River*, at the head of the Steam Navigation, and but four miles from Cantonment Gibson, where Col. Arbuckle is stationed, with a force of about 300 men. The distance of the station from the mouth of the Arkansaw is but 500 miles by land, though it is about six hundred by water. The country lies to the westward of the territorial limits of Arkansaw, and it is understood the faith of the Government is pledged that it shall remain secure from the encroachments of the whites, and that it shall afford the Indians a permanent residence.

We have seen and conversed with several of the chiefs and head men who have visited the country, some of whom are shrewd and intelligent; they are all of opinion that their condition and prospects would be incalculably benefited by a removal.

Major Walker represents the M'Intosh party as sincerely disposed to forget the differences that have heretofore existed among their people, and says that *Chilly M'Intosh*, who is now on the Verdegris, will oppose no objection to taking a subordinate rank, and will cheerfully yield a precedence to the older chiefs. He is extremely desirous of a reconciliation. The emigrants now amount to about 1400,

and it is the intention of Maj. Walker to set out with another party some time in April.

From the warlike character of the Osages, fears have been entertained of their hostility to the enterprise. To counteract this impression, which we understand has been made to a considerable extent among the Creeks, a principal chief of the Osages, who is one of their head warriors, has been dispatched by that tribe and now accompanies Major Walker, to make assurance to the Creeks of their good will, and to offer them the hand of friendship.

From these and other evidences of the zealous and spirited efforts making by the Government, we cannot entertain a doubt but this most desirable object,—an object that is sanctioned equally by the dictates of philanthropy and sound policy, will be accomplished without unnecessary delay.

The number of Creeks remaining this side of the Mississippi is estimated at 18,000.

Two foreigners, says the New York Daily Advertiser, Terrence Scanlan, who was once sentenced to the State Prison for life, and Edward Leonard, to-day applied to the Committee of the Fifth Ward, and received charity. After they passed round the corner, they changed coats, and one of them went back and applied a second time for charity, telling a different story. They were brought up, and on their examination they were found to be imposters, and committed to the Penitentiary.

A bill incorporating the Stockholders of the Bank of Georgia has passed the Legislature of this State and become a law. The capital stock of the Bank is $100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $250,000. The shares are $50 each, 10 per cent. of which is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and 30 per cent, before the bank commences business. Books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock are to be opened on the first Monday of March next.—*Ohio paper.*

Boston, Feb. 23.—Ashore below, on the Middle Brewster, brig Jachin, Drew, from St. Martha, for this port. Capt. Drew came up to town yesterday afternoon in the pilot boat Argus, and informs, that he came to anchor on Thursday afternoon off Baker's Island in consequence of a heavy swell which was setting him towards shore. Remained at anchor about two hours, when she slipped her cable, and he was obliged to get under weigh, and made for Broad Sound. The rigging and spars being covered with ice, and the crew exhausted with fatigue and cold, they were unable to work the vessel, and about half past 8 on Thursday evening she struck on the Middle Brewster, bilged and filled shortly after. Two of the crew, Robert Lorie, and David Clark, were lost in attempting to gain the shore. The Jachin has a full cargo of fustic, Hache wood, brandy, gin and specie, (the latter saved.) Capt. Drew thinks the brig will be totally lost, but that most of the cargo may be saved if immediately attended to, and the weather prove favorable. The Capt., mate and remainder of the crew were taken off the rocks yesterday morning by a boat from the Light House, where the crew now remain in a very feeble state. Capt. Drew states that he was but seven days from St. Martha till he got soundings on the coast, has been blown off three times after being within the Capes, and has been for 20 days within one day's sail of this port. Capt. D. left at St. Martha, 18th ult., ship Louisiana, Oliver, from Bordeaux, via St. Thomas, the only Am. vessel. Saw on the 24th inst., 40 miles E. of Cape Cod, a bright sided ship supposed about 300 tons, standing in for the Bay; 25th, off the Highlands of Cape Cod, saw three brigs and two schrs. standing in, but they were so far distant, can give no description.

New-York, March 3.—This morning, about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in Broad street, between Stone and Bridge streets, which resulted in the total destruction of several buildings, and the injury of others.—It commenced in the workshop of Kinnan & Mead, cabinet makers, No. 94 Broad street, which, with all the cabinet tools, were destroyed. It then communicated to No. 96, a one story frame house, occupied by a widow, who kept a small shop—this building was destroyed;—thence to the corner of Bridge and Broad streets, a baker's shop, also destroyed. The fire then communicated to the bakehouse on Bridge street, which was destroyed; next, on Bridge street, is the lumber yard of Kinnan & Mead, most of which is destroyed; the next, on the same street, was a two story frame house, No. 35, occupied as a soap and candle manufactory, by James Coburn, nearly destroyed. On the north of Kinnan & Mead's, on Broad street, No. 92, a two story brick dwelling-house, occupied by Allen M'Dougall, nearly destroyed. On the corner of Stone and Broad streets, a grocery store, two story frame building, occupied by Mr. L. V. Deforest, considerably injured. No. 20 Stone street, a two story frame house, occupied by Mr. M'Donnell and one other family, injured. The house in the rear of No. 20, nearly destroyed. No. 18 Stone street, occupied by Mr. Cook, in the rear, considerably injured.

Most of the cabinet furniture of H. & M. was saved. The fire is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary. The watchman on the stand, says that he saw a man runaway from the shop, just before the flames burst forth.

It is much to be regretted that the engine companies were put upon the wrong track.—Most of these supposed the fire was in the upper part of the city; and nearly half an hour elapsed, before the chief part of the engines had returned; by which time several buildings were destroyed. The loss of property is not yet ascertained.

From the Stonington Telegraph, of Feb. 25.

EXTRAORDINARY STORM.

After a fortnight of extreme cold weather, we were visited, on Friday last, with the most severe snow storm that has been experienced in this region for many years. The storm commenced about 10 o'clock A. M. accompanied with a strong N. E. wind, and continued to increase in violence till night; at which time the snow was nearly a foot deep. During the night, the wind shifted to N. W. and continued to blow with increased violence. On Saturday morning, our streets presented a most gloomy and desolate appearance. Scarcely a human being was seen without, during the day; and the snow, driven by the violence of the wind, was piled in huge heaps across the streets, and before the doors of our dwellings to such an extent, that it was with the utmost difficulty that the solitary wanderer could force his way from one house to another. All intercourse seemed cut off even between the nearest neighbors. Every avenue to our village was entirely blocked up.

On Sunday the wind had subsided, and the rays of the sun had an effect to soften the surface of the snow; but the continued cold weather since that time, has kept the heavy mass in its place—so that very little alteration has yet been effected in the appearance of surrounding objects.—Since the commencement of the storm, we have seen but three men who reside out of the village; and these came in on foot. It is said to be impossible for cattle or horses to make their way through the drifts.

When this paper will be delivered to distant subscribers, is known only to Him who "rides the whirlwind and directs the storm." The roads in every direction are at present impassable.

THE COUNTERFEITERS.

The trial of Elijah Crosswhite for passing counterfeit coin, closed on Thursday last, the Jury brought in a verdict of Guilty, and four years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Crosswhite was apprehended in October last with Matherly and others. The same witnesses were examined, and the testimony against him differed but little from that detailed on the trial of Matherly, except that the passing was more fully proved. The Commonwealth's attorney in applying the law to the testimony presented the case to the Jury in a clear and lucid manner; and the Council for the defence displayed a great deal of ingenuity and eloquence. The character and peculiar circumstances of the prisoner were well calculated to excite sympathy. He had been a wealthy and highly respectable citizen; proverbially honest until by bank endorsements he became embarrassed. Embarrassments led to dissipation—dissipation to bad company, and bad company to—crime and ignominy. The dupe and the tool of artful knaves, he is now the victim of violated law—such is the brief history of Elijah Crosswhite. Cowan for the Commonwealth—Humphreys and Barry for the prisoner.—*Kentucky Reporter.*

The bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, passed the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Monday, after considerable opposition.

The Collector of Newport, R. I. advertises for proposals for building a Custom House and Ware House in that town. The time for receiving them will expire on the 7th of March, at noon.

The county of Franklin, in Vermont, affords peculiar advantages to persons concerned in the Iron trade.—The ore, bog and mountain, is inexhaustible, and produces Iron of superior strength and excellence. Franklin is also capable of supplying a large share of the home demand for black and dove colored Marble.—By competent judges the Marble is pronounced equal to any in the country; eight mills for sawing which are constantly in operation in Swanton and Highgate; it is capable of receiving the highest polish. An extensive quarry of soap stone has recently been opened in Waterville: it is found to be of the finest quality, and large quantities have been raised and will be sent to market.—*Ver. Aur.*

On motion of Samuel H. Perkins, Esq. SAMUEL YORKE ATLEE was, on Wednesday, the 4th inst. admitted to practice as an Attorney in the Court of Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 19th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Kitts, Mr. WILLIAM LINKER, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss SUSANNA BROOKS, of this city.

On the 1st inst. at New York, by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, GEORGE WASHINGTON FRANKLIN, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss CATHARINE KEASLIER.

DIED.

On the 3d inst. DELIA ASPELL, aged 53, after a short illness. Her friends and the friends of her husband R. C. Aspell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 40 Strawberry street.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst. CHARLOTTE HERMAN, daughter of Philip Young, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On Sunday night last, in the 88th year of her age, Mrs. GRACE WAGNER. Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late dwelling, No. 32 Bread street, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At his residence in Tinicum township, Delaware county, JOHN HART, Esq. in the 50th year of his age.

Suddenly, on the 9th of February last, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Mr. WILLIAM WEIR, aged 25 years.

On Tuesday, Mr. THOMAS MALON, in the 37th year of his age. His friends and acquaintances are particularly requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence in Callowhill street, near the Upper Ferry, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

On the 27th inst. of a lingering illness, at his residence near Lewistown, Pa. in the 25th year of his age, the Rev. JAMES H. STUART, only son of Mr. James Stuart, of this city.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—In honor of the inaguration of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, as President of the United States, the front of the Theatre will be brilliantly illuminated. This evening, March 4, will be acted the Drama, called THE KING AND THE DESERTER; or, the Assassins of the Black Forest.—Frederick the Great, Mr. Roberts.—Aldebert, Mr. Blake.—Rosalie, Mrs. Blake.—Martha, Mrs. Stickney. After the Drama, will be presented the Dramatic Sketch, written by a young gentleman in this city, and as represented at the Bowery Theatre, N. Y. called the FEMALE SPY; or, Night before the Battle.—Gen. Jackson, Mr. Woodhull.—Rose, Mrs. Green. In the course of the evening will be shown several Grand Transparencies, painted by H. Reinagle, for the occasion; during the exibition of which, a Pas Seul en Militaire, by Mr. Wells. Comic Song, "Joey Strickland's visit to Washington to see the Inaguration," by Mr. Somerville. Mr. Roberts will sing "Yankee Doodle was a Gentleman." The entertainments to conclude with the laughable Farce of FAMILY JARS.—Delph, Mr. Roberts. To-morrow evening, Mr. J. Wallack's Benefit, and positively his Last Appearance, when will be presented, for the first time in this city, the Comedy of Spring and Autumn.

Doors open at 6 o'clock.—The curtain will rise at 7 o'clock, precisely.

Orchestra, $1—Boxes, 75 cents—Pit, 50 cents—Gallery, 25 cents.

Places may be taken of Mr. Edmonds, at the Box Office. from 10 until 3 o'clock.

ALMANACK.

1829. MARCH.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
4 Wednesday,..	6 21	5 39	1 18	New...5 D. 7 H. 35 M.
5 Thursday,...	6 20	5 40	2 4	First...12 D. 4 H. 48 M.
6 Friday,.......	6 19	5 41	2 46	Full...20 D. 8 H. 50 M.
7 Saturday,...	6 18	5 42	3 23	Last...28 D. 2 H. 18 M.
8 Sunday,.......	6 16	5 44	4 1	
9 Monday	6 15	5 45	4 46	
10 Tuesday,....	6 13	5 47	5 33	

The Washington Hotel.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she continues to keep the WASHINGTON HOTEL, opposite the Court House, in CHESTER, where she will be thankful for a share of the public patronage, and will spare no pains to accommodate all who will favour her with their custom.

Boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms during the summer season, or at any other time.

march 4—2w SARAH PIPER.

BRUSSELS CARPETING.

HASTINGS & CHESTER have just opened a few bales of BRUSSELS CARPETING of superior quality. The patterns are new, and colours are more beautifully and delicately contrasted than any H. & C. have before offered for sale or seen.

CARPET WARE HOUSE.

No. 111 Chesnut street, corner of Franklin Place.

march 4—tf

FINE ENGRAVINGS.

THE WOLF and THE LAMB, a splendid Engraving in the Line manner. By John H. Robinson, after a painting by W. Mulready.

Tivoli. By Goodall, after Turner.

Belshazzar's Feast. By Martin.

The Deluge. By Martin.

The Deluge. Engraved by Quilley, after Turner.

Open your Mouth. By James Taylor, after M. W. Sharp.

The Larder Invaded. Engraved by Collier.

Sunday Evening. Engraved by Romney, after Farrier.

The Night Mare. By Dawe, after Theodore Lane.

Queen Elizabeth and Lady Paget. Engraved by Say, after Fradelle.

The Spoiled Child. Engraved by Phillips, after M. W. Sharp.

Travellers Attacked. Engraved by Giller, after Egerton.

Turner's Views in Yorkshire, &c. &c. received and for sale by R. H. HOBSON,

No. 147 Chesnut street, opposite the U. S. Bank.

march 4—3t

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

DAILY make INSURANCE on property of every description, from LOSS or DAMAGE BY FIRE, on terms as reasonable and LIBERAL as any similar Institution in the United States.

Applications at the Office, No. 101 CHESNUT STREET, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on. JOB BACON, Secretary

may 7—d

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

BELOW.

Ship Mary, Fleming, 120 days from Batavia, with coffee, &c. to Jno. M'Crea. Left, Nov. 7, and Java Head, 17th. Left no American vessels at Batavia. The Mary has been two weeks to the westward of long. 70, in very severe weather. Feb. 12th, lat. 25, N. long. 70, W. fell in with and boarded brig John & William, of New Castle, full of water, only the stump of the foremast standing, appeared to have been lumber loaded.—The ship Paris, Capt. Neal, of Sale, ar. at Batavia, the 8th Sept. and sailed for Holland, about Oct. 12th. The ship Providence, from New York, arrived about 6th Sept. and sailed shortly after for Manilla. The ship Potomac, Condry, from Newburyport, sailed from Batavia for Holland, about the end of Sept.—The ship New Jersey, Whitall, hence, arrived at Anjier, the 4th Oct. in 84 days.

Ship Delaware, Bartleson, from Liverpool, Dec. 26th with mdze. to Thomas E. Walker & Co. Took a pilot March 2.

Also, two or three ships unknown—are in Cape Henlopen Roads.

Brig Harp, Shankland, from Trinidad.

MEMORANDA.

Sloop Northern Liberties, Matthews, from Washington, N. C. arrived at Cape May on Friday.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Arrived, ship Azelia, Wood, 28 days from New Orleans, with cotton, &c. 3 passengers. Has experienced severe weather, been blown off the coast three times, and received considerable injury in sails and rigging. On Sunday morning, in beating into the Hook, carried away the fore yard.

Schr. Hope & Esther, Crowell, from St. Croix, with rum and sugar.

Schrs. Brave, George; Washington, Moore; Exchange, Bush, and sloop Moriches, Pryor, all from Virginia, with oysters. On Sunday, half a mile N. of Indian river, saw a full rigged brig ashore, masts standing, no person near her.

Schr. Excel, Heliker, from Savannah, with cotton, &c. In the gale of the 20th, carried away the bowsprit, and sprung the foremast.

Cleared, ship Saluda, Jennings, Charleston.

Brig Courier, Beers, Savannah.

Brig Theatre, Clark, St. Thomas.

Below, ship Jubilee, Chaddock, from Liverpool, left 24th Dec. 28 steerage passengers. The J. has had continual gales and head winds during the passage. When only 5 days out, experienced a severe gale, which shifted every thing on deck to leeward, and killed Thomas Brown, seaman; the mate made a very narrow escape by catching hold of the shrouds as he was going over the lee gunwales; since which we have lost most of our sails, part of our spars, sprung the head of the rudder, &c. The J. was boarded yesterday by the news boat Journal of Commerce, off the Floating Light.

Barque Armadilla, Robinson, from New Orleans.

Brig Panthea, Fisher, 7 days from Savannah, with rice. Feb. 28th, lat. 38 50, lon. 75, spoke schr. Packet Eliza, of Hallowell, from Wilmington, N. C. for New York. The day before in a gale, lost his mainmast—wanted no assistance. Saw on Saturday last, off Barnegat, barque Armadillo, from New Orleans, for New York, and a brig for do.

Also, 1 ship, and 1 brig.

Sailed, ship France, Funk, Havre; London, Brown, Liverpool; Kentucky, Rathbone, New Orleans, Brunswick, [Bremen,] Baetjen, Hamburg; schr. Swift, Butler, Zibara.

A letter from Captain Whipple, of the sloop Herald, from Newburyport, for New York, after detailing his sufferings in the late gale, says, that his sloop is safely moored in the harbor of Newport, and that he intends to sail from Newport as soon as he can procure new anchors and cables.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 27th.—Below, brig Horizon, Carey, 21 days from New Orleans. Left the city evening of the 3d, and Balize 4th inst. Sailed in company with brig America, for Bristol. The ships Lion, Chase, for Liverpool; Spartan, Bedford, for Boston, and brig Arcturus, Jellerson, for do. all sailed the day previous. 9th inst. lat. 23, 54, lon. 83, 40, spoke ship Louisiana, Oliver, from St. Martha, for Havana.

BOSTON, March 1.—Schr. William Penn came up last night; also sloop Victory, with remainder of Wm. Penn's cargo. The Wm. Penn leaks badly.

Brig William, Cazneau, from Cape Haytien, via Holmes' Hole, is at anchor off Birds Island.

One of the pilots who came up yesterday morning from the Jachin, informs that they have saved about 3-4 tons of the wood, and sails and rigging, and if the weather continues favorable, it is presumed nearly all the cargo will be saved, and there is some hope of getting the vessel off.

We learn by a fisherman, arrived on Saturday night, that he saw on Thursday last, at anchor between Provincetown and Wellfleet, a bright sided ship with a round house, supposed to be either the Martha, from New Orleans, or New England, from Liverpool.

We learn the following particulars from Capt. Obed B. Swain, who arrived in town on Saturday evening, and who was a passenger on board the Mail Packet sloop Caroline, Crocker Marchant, from Nantucket, wrecked on Collins' Ledge.

"We left Nantucket on the 19th, at noon, in a thick snow storm, and met with much floating ice in the sound. At half past 4, P. M. struck on Collins' Ledge, where she remained perfectly tight until half past 5, P. M. when she bilged, filled immediately and upset. We had no intention till then of leaving the vessel, presuming she would remain tight and secure, otherwise, should have saved the Mail, &c. Took to the boat immediately, [8 in number,] with nothing but what we stood in, with only one oar, and nothing to bail out with, wind E. S. E. and very thick. Drifted about in the ice until half past 4, next morning, when we landed on Sampson's Island, a place uninhabited, and no place of shelter.

"At 6, A. M., the wind shifted to N. N. W. and was extremely cold. At half past 10, Ebenezer Scodder, of Barnstable, boy, aged 13 years, became exhausted and expired about noon. At 2 P. M. the weather cleared up, and we saw a schooner lying at anchor in Deep Hole, about two miles distant—took to the boat and reached her at 3. The schr. was the Gold Hunter, of Wellfleet, Capt. Hatch, who received us on board, and treated us with the utmost attention and hospitality. At half past 3, James Scudder, seaman, (brother to the abovementioned,) aged about 19 years, died from the severity of the weather. The next day, hoisted a signal of distress on board the schr. when boats came from shore, and took us off. The passengers were Captains O. B. Swain, James D. Scudder, (father to the two abovementioned,) Messrs. Freeman Marchant, Loring Howes and Adam Brooks."

Captain Swain states that he saw the Packet two days afterwards, about five miles from Colliers' Ledge, in a S. S. E. direction, drifting in the ice, and presumes she has gone to sea.

We learn by a fisherman, arrived on Saturday night, that he saw on Thursday last, at anchor between Provincetown and Wellfleet, a bright sided ship with a round house, supposed to be either the Martha, from New Orleans, or New England, from Liverpool.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 26.—Arrived, schr. Mariner, Hutchinson, Gooldsborough, for New York, with loss of boats, deck load of lumber, sails torn, &c., put in for a harbor.

PAPER HANGINGS.

A VERY large assortment of SUPERIOR QUALITY, and suited to all purposes, for sale on the best terms, by

BLANCHARD & HALEY,

No. 115 Chesnut street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

march 3—2w

Baker's Intelligence Office,

NO. 3 Franklin Place, procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage drivers, Grooms, Bar keepers, Hostlers, Porters, House Keepers, WET NURSES, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought Servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 15 years old, and 3 to serve, lately from Delaware—one other 18 and 10.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it, gratis.

☞ WANTED, two or three Weavers, and their Families in a Cotton Factory. jan. 31—s

GREAT! GREAT!! GREAT!!!

WAS sold at the Lucky Office, No. 104 SOUTH STREET, South side, next door to Charles Bunker's Confectionary Store,

3 Capital prizes of	....	$250
4	....	100
5	....	40
3	....	30
7	....	25

All in one Lottery, on Saturday, the 28th of February. The following were the drawn numbers:

17 19 40 35 15 18 44.

march 3—tf

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

JUST published, by NEAL & MACKENZIE, No. 201 Chesnut street, between the Theatre and Arcade, "the Eighth of January" a national drama in three acts written by Richard Penn Smith, Esq. as performed at the Philadelphia, New York and Washington, Theatres.

ALSO, FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

The popular plays of Rienzi; Is it a Lie; William Tell; (new edition) Damon & Pythias; Virginius; Brutus, &c. &c. &c.

The Theatrical Budget, New and Old Series, forming a number altogether of upwards of twenty, consisting of popular songs, recitations, &c. &c. &c.

mar. 3—tf

Sales at Auction.

BY J. B. GRANT,
241 Market Street.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

This Evening.

Two Buck's Theological Dictionary; Byron's Works 8 vs; 4 Psalms of David, plain; Children of the Abbey; 6 Doddridge's Discourses; 6 Baxter's Call; 3 Psalms of David, Rambler, 4 vs.; Pope's Works 3 vs.; History of England 2 vs.; Rollin's Ancient History 4 vs.; Josephus 6 vs., Burns' 2 vs.; Scott's Works 5 vs.; 3 Saints Rest; Pronouncing Bible, 2 Quarto Bibles, red morocco ex; 12 Murray's Reader; 12 do. Introduction; Hume, Smollet & Bissett's History of England 9 vs. sheep gilt; Clarenden's History of Rebellion 6 vs. do; Buck's Works 7 vs.; 4 Watts' Psalms and Hyms; 2 Waverly 2 vs., boxes of Reeves & Wooldyer's Paints, 3 and 4 rows; Shakspeare 8 mo. N. Y. ed. 45 plates; 4 Pocket Bibles 24 mo. N. Y. ed; White Lies by Mrs. Opie; 10 Pollock's Course of Time; Shoberl's Turkey, 3 vs. plates; 25 Watts' Psalms and Hymns, gilt; Don Quixotte, 4 vols.; Volney's Ruins; Modern Chivalry, Walker's Dictionary; Morse's Indian Reports; Buchan's Domestic Medicine; Letter Books, 4 quires; Journals, 5 quires; 4to Bibles, sheep; Elegant Extracts, 12 vs. gilt; Ferguson on Civil Society; 2 Shoberl's Austria; 10 Paradise Lost; 10 Cowper's Task; 10 Smiley's Arithmetic and Key; 10 Potter's Compensation; 20 Bently's Spelling Books; Life of Jackson; Castle of Otranto; M'Gee on Atonement, 2 vs. 8vo.; Life of Thomas Scott; Dillincourt on Death; Diamond Bibles, pocket book form; Blank Books; Counting House Sand, Stationary, quills, &c.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

To-morrow morning, at half past 10 o'clock, at the auction store,

An invoice of superior Gold and Silver Watches, viz: Fine patent lever, horizontal, repeating, double and single cased gold and silver watches, ladies' fine chased and enamelled watches.

Also, ear and finger rings, breast pins, necklaces, &c.

Also, one large day and night spy glass, made by Dobart.

CLOTHING.

Immediately after the sale of watches, an invoice of new clothing, consisting of

Dress, surtout, bang up, New Market, and frock coats, plaid, cambiet and cloth cloaks, vests, pantaloons, shirts, &c.

SALES OF HARDWARE, &c.

To-morrow evening, at the auction store,

A large and general assortment of hardware, cutlery, &c. viz: ivory, self-tipt, buck and bone handle table and desert knives and forks, japanned candlesticks, 6 inch knob locks, plated spoons, copper rivet gimblets, Liverpool awl blades, C. S. butcher knives, double temple steel spectacles, brass drop pad locks, commode knobs, cupboard turns, cupboard, chest and till locks, silver steel razors, fine tooth combs, high polished 2, 3, 4 and 6 piece knives, pocket and pruning do. C. S. scissors, knitting pins, needles, pearl buttons, Italian looking glasses, Britannia and iron tinned table and tea spoons, ivory combs, tea trays, bread do. plated castors, drawing knives, C. S. hand saw files, &c.

Also, 2 packages edge tools, viz: plane irons, assorted double do. but irons, C. S. do. socket chissels, firmers, cabinet mortice chissels, &c.

Also, 150 doz. pocket knives, 100 do. extra superfine ivory combs, 50 do. shaving boxes, 30 do. gig whips, 25 sets bone handle knives and forks, 51 pieces, &c.

Also, 2 cases heavy German pins, assorted numbers.

Also, 100 dozen pocket and dressing combs in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, 20 dozen 6 inch knob locks, furnished complete; 150 do. knives and forks; an assortment of Scotch braces and bitts; 300 fancy boxes, containing pins; 50 dozen 4½ inches in 2 wheel S. brown japaned chest locks; 50 do. 4 inch in 1 do. fancy cupboard do.; 100 pair japanned candlesticks.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 86 South Fifth street, will be sold,

A large quantity of Furniture, in good condition, consisting of mahogany sideboard, bureaus, high post bedsteads, dining, breakfast, card and tea tables, candle and wash stands, fancy and windsor chairs, ingrain and venitian carpets, feather beds, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses of various descriptions, andirons, shovel and tongs, fenders, china and glassware, japanned tea trays, bread baskets, candlesticks, knives and forks, &c. &c.

Also, a quantity of Kitchen Furniture.

The House will be opened on Thursday afternoon, when the articles may be seen.

LONDON BOOKS.

On Friday evening,

A valuable invoice of London Books, with numerous plates and engravings, well worthy the attention of the public.

Also, a well assorted Stock of Miscellaneous, School Books and Stationary, to country merchants and dealers.

Also, a collection of Music, for different instruments, by eminent composers, viz:—Hayden, Mozart, Pleyel, Bartholomew and others.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

2 trunks first quality fancy gilt coat buttons, of the last London patterns.

BY T. B. FREEMAN & SON,
Auction Mart, 8 South Third Street.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

This evening,

A large assortment of miscellaneous and school books, in lots to suit purchasers.

Among which are, Hume, Smollet and Bisset's England, 9 vs. Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 5 vs. Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vs. Josephus' Works, 2 vs. Catton's 26 Animals, folio, Pope's Works, 3 vs. Adams' Roman Antiquities, Moral Science, Ovid Delphini, Scott's Works, 7 vs. Shoberl's Austria, Saurin's Sermons, Simpson's Euclid, Whelpley's Compend, Tytler's History, Scott's Napoleon, Volney's Ruins, Don Quixote, Cook's Voyages, Crockfords', Moore's Works, Children of the Abbey, Life in India, Tales of Women, Tom Jones, Marriage Ceremonies, Life of Jackson, Paradise Lost, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

100 Murray's Reader, 100 Grammar, 100 Introduction, 100 Family Bibles, 50 Walker's Dictionary, 50 School Testaments, 200 Webster's Spelling Books, 20 Quarto Bibles, &c.

Also, a large invoice of stationary.

SALE OF HARDWARE, &c.

To-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 8 South Third street, in lots to suit purchasers,

A fresh lot of fine cutlery, hardware, &c. consisting of

Buck, bone and self-tipt table knives and forks, desert do. Oxly & Wilson's C. S. shoe knives, C. S. and G. S. hand and pannel saws, C. S. handsaw files, wood screws, assorted sizes, commode knobs, assorted sizes, Chappel & Hemming & Son's silver eyed needles, tailor's thimbles, rich gilt coat and vest buttons, pearl do. London pins, fine ivory and tucked combs, fancy buck do. assorted sizes, Cologne water and fancy soap, in boxes, fancy bridles, plated bits, Scotch braces and bits, Scotch knob locks, sportsmen's do. pruning do. Rodger's 2 and 3 bladed penknives, Wostenholm and Barber's do. assorted do. on cards, spectacles, gilt jewellery, German looking glasses, cut glass and seed beads, hooks and eyes, gilt and steel waist buckles, lavender water, iron tinned spoons, Norfolk and bright thumb latches, waiters and bread trays, silver steel razors, calf skin pocket books and wallets, inkpowder, snuff boxes, chest and till locks, steel knitting pins, brass drop pad locks, plated castors, plated spoons.

Very Superior and Elegant Houshold Furniture,

On Monday morning, the 9th of March, at 10 o'clock, at No. 4 Boston Row, in Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets,

Will be sold a quantity of very superior and elegant household furniture, plate, &c.

Comprising very rich pattern Brussels carpets, window curtains, large French plates, mantle glasses, two highly finished sofas, a fine toned piano forte, richly mounted, richly carved range dining, card, and breakfast tables, fancy chairs, elegant mantle ornaments, cut glass decanters, urns, tumblers, &c. dinner and breakfast sets, china, silver and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, beds and bedding, bureaus, washstands, with numerous other articles of useful furniture.

Also, the usual quantity of kitchen furniture.

N. B. May be viewed on Saturday morning next, from 10 till 2 o'clock. Catalogues may be obtained at the auction store on the 7th of March.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On Tuesday morning, at half past 10 o'clock, at No. 70 Vine street, south side, between Front and Second streets.

A quantity of Household Furniture, viz:—Sideboards, glassware, carpets, looking glass, tables, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, beds and bedding, bureaus, washstands, andirons, shovel and tongs, &c.

Also, a stove, with many articles of kitchen furniture.

FOUNDRY APPARATUS.

On Wednesday morning, 11th March, at half past 10 o'clock, without reserve, at the City Foundry, Filbert, near Broad street,

3 blowing cylinders, 1 cupola, wood and iron flasks, cranes, ladles, shanks, patterns, &c. together with every article necessary for carrying on an extensive Foundry business.

Sales at Auction.

BY GILLINGHAM, MITCHELL & CO.
127 Market Street.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CLOTHS.

On Friday morning, at 9 o'clock positively, without reserve, to close sales,

300 pieces superfine cloths, consisting of blues, blacks, olives, browns, mixtures, clarets, drabs, London smoke, &c.

The principal part of these cloths are from the most approved manufacturers in the West of England, and are well worthy the attention of dealers.

On Friday morning, immediately after the sale of superfine cloths, we shall sell, the entire stock of a wholesale house, comprising a very handsome assortment of Dry Goods, as super two blue prints, black crapes, assorted cloths, fancy ginghams, jaconet robes, verona cravats, cotton bandannoes, chintz shawls, super book muslins, loom sewed muslins, cambric muslins, jaconet cravats, Irish dowlas, black circassians, Irish diapers, assorted cassimeres, company choppas, satinets, flannels, silk hdkfs. buttons, worsted and cotton hose, Waterloo prints, book muslins, bombazets, &c.

SPRING PRINTS.

On Friday morning, precisely at 11 o'clock, by the package,

25 cases new style elegant spring prints, received by the Birmingham, via New York.

They will be arranged in the sales room early on the day of sale.

SILK HOSIERY.

On Friday morning, from the shelves,

1 case men's long and short, plain and ribbed silk hose.

Manufacturer's Market.

AT a Meeting of Manufacturers, held at Bradshaw's Hotel, on the 7th inst. the Subscriber being appointed agent for the establishment, of a general mart, for the EXHIBITION and SALE OF AMERICAN FABRICS on stated days by private contract, hereby gives notice that the spacious Warehouses, No. 13 & 15, NORTH WATER STREET, are now ready for the reception of goods, upon which liberal advances will be made, at the convenience of owners. The first sales will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. commencing at 3 o'clock. As it is believed this arrangement will be found convenient and beneficial both to Manufacturers and Dealers, their joint patronage is respectfully solicited. SAMUEL COMLY.

BY LIPPINCOTT & RICHARDS,
34 South Front Street.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

To-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, at No. 48 South Wharves, below Walnut street,

120 hhds. prime New Orleans sugar.

Also, to close sales, 137 boxes brown Havana sugars.

HOLLAND GIN.

To-morrow morning, at half past 11 o'clock, in store, under the Mariner's Church, above Walnut street, entitled to debenture,

20 pipes Holland gin, of superior quality.

CUBA COFFEE.

On Friday morning, at half past 10 o'clock, in Harvey Beck's New Stores, in Water, below Market street,

50 hhds. 20 bbls. prime green St. Jago coffee.

GROCERIES.

On Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Store,

15 hhds. New Orleans Sugars, 40 bbls. white Brazil do. 30 do. muscovado do. 50 boxes brown Havana do., 57 bags 20 bbls. coffee, 15 bbls. ground ginger, 3 bbls. cloves, 100 boxes Boston chocolate, No. 1, 10 boxes mustard, 25 boxes sperm. candles, 11 chests young hyson tea, 5 do. hyson skin do. 10 do. and half do. souchong do., 10 hhds. molasses, 4 hhds. West India rum, 30 qr. casks dry Malaga wine, 20 do. do. red do. 15 tierces fresh rice, 2 puncheons Irish whiskey, 150 drums fresh Smyrna raisins, 100 boxes bunch raisins, 25 kegs manufactured tobacco.

TEAS.

On Friday, at 11 o'clock, at the auction store, for account of whom it may concern, partially damaged,

55 half chests young hyson tea, 17 do. souchong do. 110 mats cassia.

GEORGE P. BONNIN, AUCTIONEER,
No 68 Queen street, Southwark.

FURNITURE SALE.

To-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, at No. 75 South Second street,

Sundry articles of furniture, consisting of 2 mahogany bureaus, mahogany sideboard, gilt and mahogany frame looking glasses, andirons, shovel and tongs, chairs, &c.

Also, some smith's tools, consisting of bellows, anvils, &c. &c.

FURNITURE SALE.

On Friday, 6th March, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 136 Cherry street,

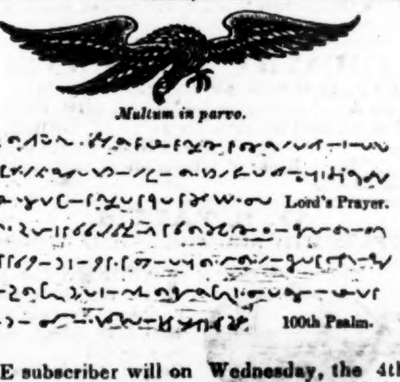
One mahogany bureau, tables, feather bed and bedstead, Windsor chairs, domestic carpet, looking glasses, andirons, shovels, tongs, 1 cornered cupboard, with glass doors, china and glassware, kitchen utensils, bread cart, &c. the property of a person deceased, and sold by order of executors.

INFANT'S SCHOOL.

THE Subscribers propose opening a School on Monday, the 9th inst. at No. 44 North Seventh street, for the instruction of children from three to eight years of age. This school will be conducted on the plan so highly approved, which is in successful operation in the Infant Schools of this city. It is deemed unnecessary to enlarge on the excellence of this system.

Elementary education is happily combined with moral and religious instruction. The benefits arising from the earliest moral and religious culture, will readily occur to every thinking mind. Public patronage is respectfully solicited by MARY DAVIDSON, and SARAH M'SHANE.

References.—Messrs. Alexander Henry, John Read, Robert Ralston, Charles Graff, Aaron Denman and William Chaloner. mar. 4—eo3t*



THE subscriber will on Wednesday, the 4th of March, commence a course of Stenographic instruction at his residence, No. 6 North Eighth street.—The lessons, consisting of one hour each, will be given three times a week, at such hour of the day or evening, as may be convenient. The course will consist of ten lessons. For other particulars, enquire as above.

march 4—1t MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

EXCHANGE.

BANK BILLS of	per cent.
Maine,	1
Massachusetts,	1
Vermont,	1
Rhode Island,	1
Connecticut,	1
New York, interior,	1
New Jersey,	½
Pennsylvania,	½
West,	2½
Maryland,	½
District of Colombia,	½
Virginia,	½
Ohio,	2½
North Carolina,	2 a 3

J. I. COHEN Jr. & BROTHERS, No. 35 South Third street, purchase all the above at the prices set opposite, and collect DRAFTS and NOTES on all the cities and principal towns in the Union, at the most moderate charges.

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Exchange Office, 35 South Third street.

feb. 18—tf

BOARD.

A FAMILY, consisting of a Gentleman, Lady, two children and servant, wish to obtain Board in a respectable private family. The situation is not of much consequence, provided it is agreeable in other respects. A line addressed to C. R. D. and left at this Office, stating situation and terms, will meet attention.

march 3—2t

BOARDING WANTED,

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with the privilege of dining with the family, for four persons. A private family would be preferred. Terms must be moderate, which, if stated with the situation, will be immediately attended to. Address to E. A. at this Office.

march 4—3t*

Sales at Auction.

BY GILL, FORD & CO.
28 North Front Street.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

CARD.—We have regular weekly package sales of British dry goods on Friday mornings, and intend hereafter to include what domestic goods may be received by that day. We have adopted this plan, believing it will be the interest of the manufacturer to dispose of his goods early, and in the season suited to each article. Liberal advances made on consignments in cash.

PACKAGE SALE.

On Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, on 6 months credit,

150 packages fresh spring goods, comprising a handsome assortment of seasonable articles.

IRISH LINENS.

Also, 13 cases, comprising 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, of a very superior style and finish.

Also, long lawns, brown Hollands, dowlas, &c.

Catalogues will be ready, and goods open for examination, on Thursday at 12 o'clock.

BY R. F. ALLEN & CO.
73 Market Street.

PACKAGE SALE
OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS.

On Wednesday morning, 11th inst.

150 packages of American manufactures,

Consisting of hand and power loom goods, such as checks, tickings, plaids and stripes, fustians, cords, brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings, &c.

Catalogues will be ready, and the goods arranged for examination one day previous to sale.

BY S. D. SACKERS & CO.
83 Chesnut Street.

BOOK SALE.

This evening,

By catalogue, part from a Private Library.

At half past 6 o'clock, in the long room, up stairs, by catalogue,

A valuable assortment of Historical, Medical, Miscellaneous and School Books and Stationary, Blank Books, &c. some in quantities,

Josephus, 6 vs. gilt binding, 12mo. do. extra, 8vo. Scott's Lives of the Novelists, 2 vs. Segur's Expedition, 2 vs. Anderson's Surgical Anatomy, 4to. Porter's Journal, 2 vs. No Fiction, 2 vs. Hamilton's Midwifery, Johnson on Liver, American Chesterfield, fine binding, 5 Children of the Abbey, 3 vs. gilt, Hervey's Meditations, extra, Joseph Andrews, do. Pocket Library, 6 vs. History of England, 2 vs. 5 Pocket Bibles, calf extra, 2 plates, 50 Pocket Testaments, extra, 3 Gray's Poems, 6 Blank Receipt Books, Paley's Philosophy, Magee on Atonement, 2 vs. 10 Walker's School Dictionary, 50 Watts' Psalms and Hymns, 2 Hannah Moore's Sacred Dramas, Scott's Poetical Works, 7 vs. gilt, Shakspeare's Works, 1 vol. 41 illustrations, 10 Quarto Bibles, calf ex. with Concordance, Boston edition, Todd, Johnson and Walker's Dictionary, Robertson's History of America, 2 vs. &c.

Fresh Hardware, Cutlery, & Fancy Goods.

To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock,

A large assortment of fresh hardware, consisting of German steel handsaws, pannel do. 6 and 7 inch Scotch knob locks, 100 doz. steel knives and forks, 6 barred curry combs, brass commode knobs, assorted, Anderson's polished steel scissors, pearl, buffaloe, and shell handle pen knives, sportsmen six piece knives, old English silver steel razors, glass beads, brass candlesticks, plated do. plated castors, pen knives on cards, assorted, tailor's thimbles, brass do. snuff boxes, brass cocks, fast and loose keys, steel watch keys, watch ribbons, steel carving knives and forks, silver thimbles, nests of waiters, bread trays, gilt coat buttons, plated ball do. vest do. pearl shirt do. packs of London pins, steel waist buckles.

FURNITURE SALE.

To-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, at No. 83 Chesnut street, without reserve,

A quantity of new and second hand furniture,

1 elegant book case and secretary, 4 sideboards, 5 bureaus, 4 sofas, fancy and windsor chairs, settees, bedsteads, beds, matresses, looking glasses, with a quantity of kitchen furniture.

Also, 2 pair elegant marble mantels, 20 marble slabs, for table tops.

Large rooms are appropriated for the reception of new and second hand furniture of any kind, and liberal advances made.

Sales of furniture attended to in any part of the city on moderate terms.

INFANT SCHOOL SOCIETY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE visiting days at the Infant Schools in the City, are Tuesdays and Fridays. School No. 1, is in Thirteenth street, near Vine. School No. 2, in Tenth, below Market street, back of St. Stephens' Church.—The coloured school, in Gaskill street, near Fourth.

The Society are now engaged in opening a school in the South Eastern part of the city. march 4—tf

LA FAYETTE OFFICE!!!

We generally sell our share of Prizes.

THE Union Canal Lottery, No. 2, for 1829, will be drawn on Tuesday, 24th March, inst.—60 numbers—9 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	20 prizes of	$150
1	6,000	24	100
1	4,000	51	70
1	3,000	51	60
1	2,025	51	50
5	1,000	51	40
5	500	102	30
5	400	1530	10
10	300	11475	5
10	200		

Tickets and Shares in great variety of numbers, may be had on our usual accommodating terms.

CLINTON & CO.
No. 33 South Third street.

Whole Tickets $5, Shares in proportion.

march 3—tf

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR INSURANCE AGAINST
LOSS BY FIRE.

Capital authorised by Law..................$400,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that this Company continue to make INSURANCE, either Permanent or Limited, on Property and effects of every description, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, on terms as *liberal* as any similar Institution. By its Charter it is confined to the single object of INSURING PROPERTY ON LAND, OR LYING IN PORT, from loss by Fire, and affords the best security against the distress and ruin too often occasioned by the ravages of that destructive element.

Applications made personally, or by letter, at the Office, No. 134 WALNUT STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN SMITH, *Secretary*

april 7—tf

GEORGE HEYL,
NOTARY PUBLIC,

OFFICE No. 25 NORTH SEVENTH street, next door to the United States Mint.

feb. 23—1m

TO THE PUBLIC.

M'Kenzie's 5000 Invaluable Receipts.

J. GRIGG, No. 9 North Fourth street, has in press, from the last enlarged London edition, 'Five Thousand Receipts in all the useful and domestic arts, constituting a complete and universal Practical Library and Operative Cyclopedia, by Colin M'Kenzie,' with many valuable additions by the American editor.

march 3—4t

Extra Fine Imperial Paper.

ONE HUNDRED reams of a very superior quality of Imperial Printing Paper, this day for sale at POTTER'S Paper Warehouse, No. 255 Market, opposite Decatur street, where may be had

100 reams Super Royal, of a quality similar to the above Imperial.

71 reams Extra Imperial, heavy and of good quality, 100 reams Common, Fine, and Superfine Writing and Letter Paper.

10,000 sheets Bank Note Paper, &c.

march 3—5t

Office of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company

March 3d, 1829.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of two dollars and fifty cents on each share of the stock of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 12th inst. JONA. SMITH, Secretary.

march 3—3t

WANTED,

A WET nurse, with good recommendations, one from the country would be preferred. Apply at this office. march 3—3t

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of MOLLESTON, STOCKTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 170½ Market street, by JONA. S. MOLLESTON, and WM. C. STOCKTON, (under the firm of MOLLESTON & STOCKTON,) who are authorised to settle all business relative to the late firm.

JONA. S. MOLLESTON.
W. C. STOCKTON.
JOHN HENTZ.

M. & S. beg leave to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they will continue to keep a large assortment of IRISH LINENS, LONG LAWNS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and LINEN, IRISH and RUSSIA SHEETINGS, together with a general assortment of STAPLE GOODS, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage. march 2—3t

COFFEE, PIMENTO, &C.

100 BAGS prime green COFFEE.
200 bags PEPPER, entitled to debenture.
50 bags Jamaica PIMENTO.
75 chests YOUNG HYSON TEA.
For sale by MACALESTER & YORKE,
march 2—12t No. 8 Minor street.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM heretofore existing between M'COWEN & BLYE, Dry Good Business, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will in future be conducted by the Subscriber, who returns thanks for the liberal encouragement she has received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of public favor.

march 2—3t EMELINE BLYE.

Second Hand Silver Forks,

PARIS MAKE, a few dozen, large and small, wanted. Apply at the Office of the Chronicle.
feb. 28—3t

EXCHANGE.

DRAFTS, at sight, may always be had in amounts to suit, on

NEW YORK,	RICHMOND,
BOSTON,	NORFOK,
BALTIMORE,	CHARLESTON, S. C.

Of J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Exchange Office, No. 35 South Third street.
jan. 31—tf

French Practice of Medicine!!!

BEING a translation of L. J. BEGIN'S treatise on Theraputics, with occasional notes and observations illustrative of the treatment of Diseases in the climate of North America, by Xavier Tessier, 1st Edition in 1 vol. 8vo. is just received and for sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9 North Fourth Street. march 3—6t

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

THE very compact manner in which the Museum of Foreign Literature is printed, enables the publisher to present in each month a very great quantity of matter. The number of January contains—

12 *Tales.*—Kester Hobson; Kit Wallace; Election; Brothers; Publican's Dream; Sisters; Castilian Capture; Duellists; Rock of the Candle; King Pedro's Revenge; Caldron Linn; Inflexibility.

39 *Poetical Articles.*—For a Lady's Album; Meeting of the Waters; Music of Yesterday, Gibbon in his Garden; Cabinet Picture; Voice of Music; Epigram; Helen of Kirconnel; Town Garden; History; On burning a Packet of Letters; Ship at Sea; To a departed Spirit; Sacred Sight; Nature; O that I had wings like a Dove; To Dr. Channing; Swiss Home Sickness; I think of Thee; Harmony; Monumental Inscription; Sonnet to an Infant Daughter; Thought of the Rose; Saul the Persecutor; Portrait and Landscape Paintings; Sailor Boy; Temple not made with Hands; Voice of the Wind; Night; A Wood Scene; I love my love in the morning; Woman and Fame; Echo of a Sea Shell; King Pedro's Revenge; The last Letter; Themes of Songs; Meet me at Sun Set; Battle Field; Stanzas for Music; and

11 *Other Articles.*—Memoir of a Young Sculptor; Crawford's Embassy to Siam and Cochin China; Present State of Tripoli; Notes on the United States of America; London University; Montgomery's Universal Prayer, and other Poems; Pleasant Companions; Vision by the late Dr. Currie; English Wars; Watts' Literary Souvenir; Literary Intelligence.

In all 62 articles. The price is $6 a year. Subscriptions are solicited by E. LITTELL,
march 3—3t No. 136 Chesnut street.

CHEAP BOOKS.

GEO. W. DONOHUE, No. 188 South Second street, four doors above Pine street, has constantly on hand, a general assortment of MISCELLANEOUS and SCHOOL BOOKS, which he offers for sale at very reduced prices.

Teachers and others supplied on accommodating terms.
N. B. The highest prices given for rags.
jan. 5—dtf

A PLACE WANTED.

A HEALTHY young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, desires a situation as wet nurse; good recommendations can begiven. Enquire at No. 6 Penn street. feb. 26—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Dewees, late of Lower Dublin, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will please present them for payment, to

CHARLES DEWEES, }
or, HENRY DEWEES, } Administrators.
feb 13—1m*

AMERICAN
CORN AND GRASS SCYTHES.

A LARGE assortment of CORN AND GRASS SCYTHES, of American Manufacture, for sale by
G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE,
jan. 21—dtf No. 149 Market street.

Coal of the Small Kind

MAY be seen burning in a stove, each and every day, during the winter, to much advantage, at No. 32 South Seventh street.
JOHN RICHARDS,
Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 32 South Seventh st.
nov. 24—1awtf

HUDSON PAPERS.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY of Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Foolscap, Folio and Post, for sale, wholesale, at the Mill Prices, by
SAMUEL M. STEWART,
jan. 23—tf No. 122 Chesnut street.

LEAF TOBACCO.

100 CEROONS CUBA TOBACCO, of the first quality.
20 do. do. spotted.
60 do. St. Domingo do. yellow and wrapper.
2000 lbs. Maryland Fillers. For sale by
A. J. BUCKNOR,
N. E. corner of Union & Second streets, and 14 Arcade.
jan. 20—tf

LOST,

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, on Almond street Wharf, A DOUBLE CASED SILVER WATCH, marked W. P. on the back.
The finder, by leaving it at No. 41 Christian street, will be liberally rewarded. feb. 25—tf

WALDRON'S SCYTHES.

100 DOZEN Waldron's Corn and Grass Scythes, for sale by
G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE,
feb. 21—1m No. 145 Market street.

WOOD.

FOR SALE, a few hundred cords Oak and Pine Wood. Apply to
WILLIAM HACQUIN,
feb. 21—tf No. 139 North Second street.

WANTED TO RENT,

A House in Arch street, with a large room in front, suitable for a Ware-room, between Second and Eighth streets, or in any of the intermediate streets, between Race and Chesnut. Apply at this office. feb. 24—tf

FOR SALE.

A two story house, situated in Walnut street, between Front and Second streets. For particulars inquire of J. DOBLER, No. 87½ South Second street. feb. 14—tf

FOR SALE.

LEHIGH, BEAVER MEADOW, SUSQUEHANNA, and SCHUYLKILL } COALS, of superior qualities.

Samples may be seen at the office, to be disposed of at the market price, during the winter. Apply to
JOHN RICHARDS,
Pennsylvania Coal Company Office, 32 South Seventh street.

N. B. COAL, in small quantities, will be disposed of, to enable families to be acquainted with the qualities, and at the same time instructed in the mode of burning said Coal. nov. 11—wtf

LADIES.

THE Ladies of this city are respectfully requested to call and examine the most beautiful assortment of Combs ever before offered; among others the elegantly carved open work tops, tuck combs of various patterns, side and front crescent combs to match.

The above articles, made only by the Subscriber, are warranted to be far superior, both in strength and beauty, to the East India Combs.

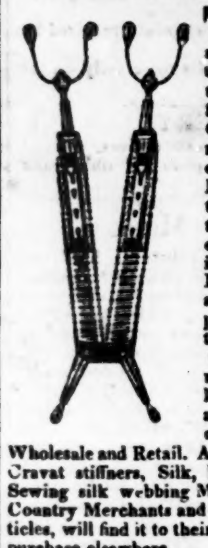
N. B. Carved combs of all descriptions repaired so as to look equal to new, at M. J. LITTLEBOYS,
jan. 14—tf No. 44½ North Second street.

RIENZI.

NEAL & MACKENZIE, No. 201 Chesnut street, between the Theatre and Arcade, have just received a few copies of the new tragedy of *Rienzi*, as announced for representation at the Walnut street Theatre. Also, Is it a Lie, Charles 2d, or the Merry Monarch, William Tell, Invincibles, Oxberry's King Lear, He Lies like Truth, Paris and London, Lancers, &c. A large collection of Comic Songs, Budgets, Sloman's Drolleries, 2d edition, &c. Scrap Prints, Butterflies, Flowers, Rural scenes, &c.; highly coloured for Scrap Books and Tables. feb. 28—tf.

PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY

No. 26 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.



THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their Store to No. 26 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, opposite the Indian Queen Hotel, where they manufacture and have constantly on hand, a greater variety of Fancy silk, sewing silk, worsted and cotton Suspenders, than has heretofore been offered for sale in this City—including a general assortment of A. L. VANHORNS' late improved and Patented spring roller Suspenders, with Springs attached to the Rollers in front, making them in point of ease and durability far superior to the Roller Suspenders formerly used, all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms Wholesale and Retail. Also, Russian belts, Vest springs, Cravat stiffners, Silk, hair and patent leather stocks, Sewing silk webbing Manufactured and sold as above. Country Merchants and others dealing in the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call before they purchase elsewhere. VANHORN & PIMM.

N. B. All kinds of Suspenders repaired.
oct. 25—tf

JOHN LOVE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

NO. 75 NORTH THIRD STREET, three doors from the Golden Swan.—Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a large assortment of Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES, made of the best materials and by the first rate Workmen, which he will sell on reasonable terms. The Subscriber pledges himself, that every attention shall be paid to give satisfaction to those Gentlemen who will favour him with their patronage. Gentlemen's Boots made Water Proof. april 23—tf

JOHN MONELL, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the above business at his old established stand, No. 20 South Third street, where he will be happy to furnish all articles in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Six or eight Pantaloon and Vest makers wanted as above. june 6—tf

THE JACKSON WREATH,

OR NATIONAL SOUVENIR.

"Glory, Gratitude, Patriotism."

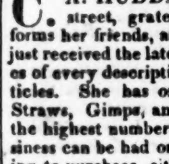
EMBELLISHED with fine Engravings, viz: The Portrait of Andrew Jackson, Title Page containing the United States Arms, the Gold Wreath, (printed in gold) the Battle of New Orleans, the Hermitage, Capitol of the United States, Jackson's Grand March and Quick Step, Map of the United States.

Just published and for sale, at the Franklin Engraving Office, No. 65 Arcade. JACOB MAAS.
feb. 14—tf

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

A NUMBER of Sums of Money, of large and small amounts to loan on Mortgage on Real Estate in the city or county of Philadelphia. Apply to
CHARLES P. LISLE,
N. W. corner of Eighth and Filbert streets.
Also several small Houses for sale. feb. 18—tf

BEAVER HATS.



AN elegant assortment of fine Beaver Hats, of the most fashionable English pattern, (oval top,) made particularly for retailing, and finished in the neatest manner—for sale at BULKLEY'S *fashionable* HAT STORE, No. 61 South Third street, directly opposite Girard's Bank. feb. 11—dtf

PARIS FASHIONS.

C. A. HUDDLESTON, No. 12 South Fourth street, grateful for past favours, respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that she has just received the late Paris Fashions—Ladies' head dresses of every description, Fancy Hats, and other fancy articles. She has on hand an assortment of Leghorns, Straws, Gimps, and boys Leghorns, from the lowest to the highest numbers. All articles in the Millinery business can be had on the most reasonable terms; all wishing to purchase, either for personal wear, or as patterns, can be supplied at the shortest notice. The above articles packed for country Merchants, or others, to go any distance, without the least injury. feb. 10—1m

Stationary and Blank Books.

FOR SALE by GEO. W. DONOHUE, No. 188 South Second street, four doors above Pine street, an assortment of BLANK BOOKS and STATIONARY, at very moderate prices.

Blank Books made to order, and books bound in a neat and substantial manner. jan. 5—dtf

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED with all and every article in the Book and Stationary line, at very LOW PRICES, and on the most favorable terms, by J. GRIGG,
No. 9 North Fourth street.

☞ Blank Books of all descriptions, made to order.
jan. 29—3m

W. E. TATEM,

COPPERSMITH AND SHEET IRON WORKER.

INFORMS the public that he conducts business at No. 14 SOUTH EIGHTH Street, where may be had

Copper Conductors and Gutters,
Copper Pumps and Measures for grocers,
Stills of various sizes,
Hatters plank and dye Kettles,
Washing and Preserving Kettles,
Mineral Water Apparatus on the most approved plan,

Russia Sheet Iron Stoves of various patterns for burning Lehigh Coal.

Copper Work of every discription made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

A number of second hand founts for sale low.
jan. 19—dtf

PIANO FORTES.

SEVERAL new and excellently well finished and remarkably sweet-toned PIANOS, for sale on reasonable terms, by CONRAD MEYERS,
No. 17 Branch street, between Race and Vine, and Third and Fourth street.

PIANOS repaired, retuned, and taken in exchange for new ones. Jan 1—tf

WRITING & LETTER PAPER,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, may be had on a liberal credit, at the lowest Mill Prices, at POTTER'S PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 253 Market street, opposite Decatur street. feb. 26—tf

MARYLAND SEGARS.

45.000 MARYLAND SEGARS, yellow and well made. For sale by
A. J. BUCKNOR,
N. E. corner of Union & Second streets, and 14 Arcade.
jan. 20—tf

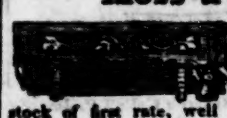
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

A LARGE assortment of WHITEMORE'S, SMITH'S, SARGENT'S, EARLE'S & JONE'S, AND WOOD'S Cotton and Wool Cards, constantly on hand, and for sale by G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE, at their Hardware and Cutlery Store, No. 149 Market street. jan. 21—dtf

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

AND VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY,
No. 108 WALNUT STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth streets.

MOSS & WALTON



RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand, and they intend constantly to keep a good stock of first rate, well dried SOUTHERN FEATHERS, for Beds, and the best CURLED HAIR, for Mattresses.

Also, the first quality ENGLISH and DOMESTIC TICKING.

M. & W. beg to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they may rely upon having every article in the above line, of the best materials and workmanship, *AT THE LOWEST PRICES.*

VENITIAN BLINDS, with new and ornamental fronts, painted in green and fancy colors, warranted of the best materials, at reduced prices.

N. B. WINDOW CURTAINS and BED FURNITURES made up and fixed according to designs of the latest London and Parisian Fashions.

CARPETS and FLOOR MATTING neatly fitted.
jan. 1—tf

WILLIAM NORRIS, JR.

173 MARKET STREET.

HAS received and is now opening, a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRESH SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of
Super extra new style Chintz Prints,
Maltese and Bavarian do. do.
Fancy Calico, super sprig do. do.
Orange Check Ginghams, fancy Batiste,
Manchester Ginghams, Gingham Dresses,
White and coloured Robes, Cambrics,
Jaconetts, Mulls, plain and figured Swiss,
Tape stripe, check and dotted Jaconets,
Large and small figured Book Muslins,
Swiss Bands, Collars and Pelerines,
British Long Cloths, Cravat Muslin,
Jaconett Cravats, Berkley Hdkfs.
Madras and Paris Hdkfs. Brittanias,
Navarino Rainbow, and Sporting Hdkfs.
Irish Linens, Lawns, Diaper and Table Cloths,
Extra superfine Linen Cambrics,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs. a great variety,
Fancy Silk Hdkfs, Barrege and Brilliantine Scarfs,
Gros de Naple, Gauze and Barrege Hdkfs.
Worsted Barrege, Norwich Check Crapes, Palmerines,
Italian Lutestrings, Gros de Berlin Marcellines,
Black, blue, pink, white, green and straw Florences,
Black, blue, green and white Crapes,
Black Italian Cravats, black India Silk Hdkfs.
Spittalfield Bandannoe and Flag Silk Hdkfs.
English spun Silk Bandannoes, Canton Crapes,
Mandarin Dresses, Bird-eye Hdkfs.
Black and fancy Silk Vestings, Silk Gloves,
Best Hoskin, Kid and Beaver Gloves,
Black, white and coloured Braid, Pipings,
Black, white and coloured Mantua Ribbons,
Gauze, Satin, and rich Belt Ribbons of all Nos.
Best Marabou Cap Ribbons, new style,
Silk Velvet and Velvet Vestings,
Super black Bombazines, Circassians,
Pantaloon Stuffs, French Drillings,
Super Satteens, London Quiltings,
Bobbinett Laces, Veils and Thread Edging,
Dimities, Marseilles, black Tabby Velvet,
Bang-up Cords, super Granville stripe Bang-ups,
Womens' superfine Cotton Hosiery, white half Hose,
Brown and mixt half Hose, Silk Hosiery,
Best blue and coloured Italian sewings, Twist,
Cotton Balls, best London Pins;

And a large assortment of remarkably cheap ELECTORATE, superfine and common CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VALENCIA VESTINGS, LASTINGS, &c. &c. With an assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS generally, which will be sold at the lowest prices by the package or piece, for cash or negotiable paper.
feb. 28—d8t&eo.

JUST RECEIVED

THIS morning, 500 boxes plated Hooks and Eyes, at 18¾ cents per box; No. 6, superior large size, at 28 cents a box, warranted 100 pair to the box; 100 ladies' Silver Thimbles, warranted pure silver, at 20 cents a thimble, common retail price 31 cents; 50 ps. gauze Cap Ribbon, at 6¼ cents a yard; wide do. at 8 cents a yard; Belt Ribbon, at 12½ cents a belt, super wide do. at 18¾ cents a belt; wide Satin Ribbon, at 25 cents a yard, commonly sold at 37½ cents a yard; Spool Cotton, at 6¼ cents, usually sold at 10 cents, and warranted 200 yards to the spool; black and coloured Italian Sewing Silk, at 3 cents a skain, with a variety of cheap goods that we will retail for cash, at the wholesale price in Market street. JOHN KENNEDY,
No. 46 North Fourth street.

N. B. Our No. 7 Hooks and Eyes, at 18¾ cents a box, is warranted 100 pair to the box.
feb. 20—tf

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.

THE opportunity afforded by the winter months has enabled the advertiser to replenish his Ware Room, anticipating as usual at the opening season, an influx of demand for the article in which he is happy to say his success in the proximity to perfection has exceeded his most sanguine expectation.

The ready sale of these improved Piano Fortes is and has been a most satisfactory test of this fact, and it is a matter of no small moment to offer again his unfeigned thanks, for the almost unparalleled encouragement with which he has been met, by his friends of the Country as well as the City.

In thus tendering his grateful regards to his fellow citizens and patrons generally, he avails himself of the opportunity of offering an entire new assortment of the best production from his Manufactory, which certainly will need no verbal recommendation from himself, assured as he is that his instruments can speak purely and firmly for themselves.

The expenses of this establishment being perhaps less than any other in the city, he feels encouraged to say that Country merchants who may be venders or have orders, will further their interest in the two fold view of judicious and pecuniary advantage in giving him a call.

Piano Fortes repaired neatly and promptly. Old ones taken in part pay for new. E. N. SCHERR,
North West corner of Market and Eighth street.
feb. 28—tf

LADIES' SHOES,

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.

THE cheapest establishment for LADIES' SHOES, in Philadelphia, is at the Subscriber's, who offers, *for cash*, shoes of various descriptions, warranted, and equal to any in the city, at the low price of $1 per pair. C. SHEPHERD,
76 South Fourth street, five doors above Walnut st.
dec. 16—d3m

FIRE WOOD.

THE Subscribers have a constant supply of Hickory and Oak Fire Wood, of the first quality, which they will sell at moderate prices.

Apply at the yard, on the Schuylkill, second wharf below Fairmount Water Works.
J. R. & J. M. BOLTON,

The prices for carting are the same as from the Delaware wharves. feb. 9—tf

MARINE PAINTING.

J. W. WILLIAMS,

NO. 23 CHESNUT STREET,

GRATEFUL for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he executes all orders in Marine Painting, Portraits, of Vessels, fancy or historical, pledging himself that nothing shall be deficient as far as lays in his abilities, to give general satisfaction.

N. B. Sign and Ornamental painting executed as usual with neatness and punctuality. jan 16—tf

FRANKLIN LOOKING-GLASS

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 158 VINE STREET.

TRYON & M'KINLEY beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have removed their store from No. 54 Market street, to No. 158 Vine street, where they have and intend keeping on hand, a general assortment of Looking Glasses.—Western, Southern and other Merchants can be supplied on the most reasonable terms. nov. 4—tf

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,

No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, and still continues to manufacture, BRUSHES, of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or acceptances.

Country merchants and others, who deal in the article, will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.
Dec. 6—tf MIERS BUSCH.

PEACH MOUNTAIN COAL.

THE subscribers, who are the only venders of this superior article in this city, have a few tons remaining on hand, which they offer for sale.

Orders left at our Office, No. 6 Minor street, running from Fifth to Sixth street, between Market and Chesnut, or at the yard, on the Schuylkill, 21 wharf below Fair Mount, will meet immediate attention.
jan. 6—tf J. R. & J. M. BOLTON.

HASTINGS & CHESTER'S

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 111 CHESNUT STREET,
Corner of Franklin Place, next the Post Office.
aug. 14—tf

PERFUMED NOTE PAPER.

THE above article is perhaps the most delicate, neat and tasty ever offered to the *Beau Monde.* It is the finest quality of hot pressed Letter Paper, cut and folded in various sizes for notes; coloured from the purest white, through the various tints of orange, rose, and sky-blue, edged with either gold or silver, and fragrant with a variety of rich and delicate perfumes.

For notes of compliment, invitation, or etiquette, there never was a neater, or more appropriate medium. Friendship may here find a peculiarly fitting vehicle for its kindest wishes, affection for its most glowing expressions, and love for its most impassioned breathings. A prettier present could not be made by the lover to his mistress, than one of these little perfumed reams, containing, it may be, the messengers of either his vows, or her encouragements. Just received and for sale, with a large assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Soap, by the Subscriber. ROBERT HILL,
feb. 25—tf No. 24 South Fourth street.

CHEAP BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale by DAVID CLARK, 118 N. Fourth street, a further supply of books, suitable for common and Sunday schools, i.e.: Biblical Reader; Classical Reader; Adams' Geography and Atlas; Fowles' Geography; Alger's Murray; Pronouncing Bibles and Testaments; Beauties of the Children's Friend; Walks of Usefulness; Monument of Affection; Two Brothers; Lincoln's Scripture Questions, at $1 a dozen, suited to Bible Classes or Sunday Schools. Also, Jay's Christian, contemplated in a series of Lectures, a new and valuable work; Memoirs of Pearce, by Andrew Fuller, with a likeness, a new and cheap edition.

D. C. Keeps constantly on hand, a good assortment of School and Children's books, and is able to sell them low for cash.

Orders from abroad, with the money, will receive prompt attention.

He has, also, a constant supply of his improved and handsome edition of Watts and Rippon, in one vol. price $1, or $9 a dozen. A liberal discount to Booksellers, or others, who take a large number. june 5—tf

MR. BRISTOW'S NEW SYSTEM OF

WRITING.

THE new and improved system of Writing, as sanctioned by the Universities, the Public Institutions, and the principle persons of distinction in London.

Mr. Bristow, from his Academy, Regent street, London, in returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends, and the public in general, for the very flattering and liberal encouragement he has hitherto received, begs to assure them that the success which has attended his efforts, and the kind approbation he has experienced, have induced him to make greater arrangements at his Establishment,

No. 82, S. W. corner of Arch and Fourth sts. in order that all those who wish may have an opportunity of benefitting themselves by his instructions. In making these arrangements, Mr. Bristow particularly and respectfully invites those ladies and gentlemen who wish to obtain a free, elegant, and extremely rapid style of *Penmanship*, in every respect suited to the various purposes of Life and Business, to embrace the presen opportunity, as Mr. Bristow is quite confident, and will guarantee to every pupil, *that he will perfectly complete them in the short number of eight easy lessons,* be the *original hand ever so defective,* otherwise he will refund the amount charged for them. Ladies and Gentlemen will be thoroughly convinced on an interview with Mr. B. as he can produce such specimens of improvement made in this city, as must astonish every one, from the ages of 12 to 60, exhibited with their permission.

Mr. B's classes continue through the day, and are limited to four only, for the surer advancement of his pupils, that being his *whole thought.* There is no *copying* in his *system*, a thorough knowledge of moving in Writing, and an easy, clear explanation of the characters *distinctly* given. Also, Mr. B. particularly wishes it to be understood, that in all his extensive practice, he has *never failed* in producing a good writer in eight lessons; the pupil not only being made perfectly satisfied, in the specified time, but they do, and *will find* a succession of improvement for *ever* afterwards.

Pen making taught on the most improved principle.

The Evening classes commence from the hours of six until nine.

Boarding schools attended, and private families waited upon at their residence, if required. jan. 24—3m

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency for the sale of MACHINE CARDS, will execute Orders, and have them delivered in this City free of expense or risk, from the Manufactories of W. WHITTEMORE & Co., J. & J. A. SMITH & Co., ISAAC SOUTHGATE & Co., SILAS EARLE, PLINY EARLE, and JONES & WOOD, all of Massachusetts.

They also keep on hand an extensive assortment of SHEET and FILLET CARDS, together with WHITTEMORE'S, SMITH'S, SARGEANT'S, & EARLE'S HAND CARDS, both for Cotton and Wool. Apply at their Hardware and Cutlery Store, No. 149 Market street, Philadelphia. G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

Comb Plate, Cleaning Combs, Fullers' Jacks, may also be had of them. july 12—dly

Albright's Columbian Syrup,

Superior to Panaceas for the cure of the following diseases, viz.:

NECROSIS, (or affections of the Bones;) KING'S EVIL, (or Scrofula;) CANCEROUS, and inveterate ULCERS; LIVER and BILIOUS COMPLAINTS; RHEUMATIC affections of the head and SYSTEM generally; ULCERS of the MOUTH and THROAT; SYPHILIS, and all diseases arising from the improper use of MERCURY,

As a general depurative article, or cleanser of the blood, this remedy possesses invaluable powers; it improves the appetite, and has also the remarkable effect of depriving the skin of that yellow bilious tint, which is so common in bilious constitutions.

The Columbian Syrup may be had of Warder Morris, Druggist, No. 45 North Third street, William Rovoudt, Druggist, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, Thomas Cave, N. E. corner of Sixth and Market streets, Joseph Reakirt, corner of Third and Callowhill streets, Burgin and Wood, S. E. corner of Third and Arch streets, and No. 29 North Third street, Zebulon Holmes, No. 28 Lombard street, and J. M. Pleis, No. 214 North Third street, where numerous highly respectable certificates of cures performed by the above Medicine, may be seen.

Price $3 per bottle, and $30 per dozen.
J. ALBRIGHT,
Philadelphia, Sept. 30—tf No. 103 Arch street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of STEPHENS & WARWICK, Drapers and Taylors, either by bond, note, book account, or otherwise, are requested to call on Nathaniel E. Warwick, surviving partner of the above firm, at his residence, No. 34 North Fifth Street, and make payment. And all having claims against said firm, are requested to present their accounts duly authenticated for payment, as he is desirous of settling their accounts immediately.

NATHANIEL E. WARWICK

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand, No. 34 North Fifth Street, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and hopes by strict attention to business, and unremitted exertions to please, to merit their patronage. jan. 19—tf

U. S. CITY ESTABLISHMENT.

OLD STAND,

No. 90 Cherry street, two doors below Sixth street,
A. G. RICHARDS

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to "THE LADIES" of this and other cities throughout the Union, for past favours, and is happy to acknowledge the particular and flattering notice taken of his SUPERIOR MANNER of WASHING and DRESSING of CASHMERE, MERINO and CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS, SILK, SATINS, &c. &c. WARRANTING the COLOURS NOT TO FADE, and LOOKING EQUAL TO NEW.

N. B. A. G. R. with pleasure informs his friends and the public, that he has received from Europe, by a late arrival at New York, a fresh supply of materials for setting colors, superior to any he has ever used, which will, of course, enable him to give his work a greater degree of elegance.

THREAD and SILK LACE washed and mended, as usual. sept. 18—1y

COLORED PRINTS.

NEAL & MACKENZIE, No. 201 Chesnut street, between the Theatre and Arcade, have just received a variety of French Colored Prints, suitable for tables, among which are a variety of BEAUTIFUL BUTTERFLIES, &c.

A large assortment of Lithographic Views of European Scenery; Engravings of all descriptions; Lithographic and Plate Music, for Piano, Flute and Guitar.

Guitar Strings, Music Paper, &c.

Several Guitars, of fine quality and tone, for sale as above. feb. 27—tf

New Orleans and Nashville

STEAM BOATS.

New steamboat Brandywine, Capt. Gordon, 500 tons.
..............General Coffee, Norvell, 150
..............Lady Washington, Wilton, 140

Will ply regularly during the business season, between New Orleans and Nashville, landing freight and passengers at intermediate ports. The subscribers, agents for the above boats will receive and forward freight, without delay, by them, or any other boats that may be in port, free of all expense, except drayage.

They are also appointed agents for the following boats, plying between

NEW ORLEANS AND LOUISVILLE.

New steam boat Uncle Sam, Capt. Hulbert, 500 tons.
..............Caledonia, Russell, 370
..............Daniel Boone, Lansdale, 350
..............Cavalier, Reeder, 220
..............Criterion, Beckwith, 200

The above boats are substantial and swift, and commanded by experienced men. One of them will be in New Orleans during the season, and goods forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Mississippi, Cumberland or Tennessee Rivers, by

YORKE, MACALESTER & Co.
Commission Merchants, New Orleans.

For further information, apply to
MACALESTER & YORKE,
jan. 16—tf No. 8 Minor street.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

FOR TUITION IN BOOK-KEEPING.

OFFICE 61 ARCADE.

THE Scientific and Mercantile Method and style of instruction in this INSTITUTE, being completely tested and confirmed "by the full tide of successful experiment," is now in progressive operation.

The learners assimilate to Merchants, considering, examining and disposing of their BOOKS of accounts on scientific principles, ascertaining and cultivating the importance of Commercial truth, and the detection of error. Character and condition is thereby changed, the conduct of human life regulated, and the proficients qualified for more elevated stations in the Commercial world.

Separate tuition as usual. A certificate of ability given to each qualified person.

T. M'LANAHAN.

N. B. In all practical sciences something is left to the judgment of the practitioner, therefore any practical hints in particular cases will be cheerfully given to any who have attended a regular course as above at any time. feb. 28—2t

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

NO. 4 DECATUR STREET.

DULL & WHITE have the following articles, which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, or good acceptances, viz:
250 reams Imperial printing Paper.
100 Royal do. do.
2000 Medium do. do.
1100 No. 1 2 and 3 Cap writing Paper.
250 No. 1 and 2 Quarto Post do.
50 do. Folio do. do.
220 Hanging or Stainers do.
70 Royal and Super Royal hardware Paper.
125 Blue Cap Paper.
200 Brown Wrapping Paper.
140 Medium do. do.
125 grs. Bonnet Boards.
Book-binders Boards No. 35 to 65.
Trunk do. 16 to 22.
Medium and Demi writing Paper.
Plate, Parchment and Tissue do.
Imperial, Super Royal and Royal coloured Paper.
Envelope Paper, Cap Wrappers, and Blank Cards.
Bleaching Salts, Alum and Twine and Felting.
jan. 28—tf

DRUGS, &c.

12 bbls. Camphor,	10 kegs Emery,
5 do. Cream Tartar,	10 cases Liquorice,
50 do. Epsom Salt,	4 bales Orange Peel,
30 do. Black Lead,	500 lb. Sen. Sn. Root,
10 do. Res. Guaiac,	50 do. Scammony Alep.
10 do. Catechu,	30 do. Res. Jalap,
3 casks E. Litharge,	100 do. Stap. Isinglass,
4 do. Terra Sienna,	400 do. Blue Smalts,
5 hhds. Flor. Sulph.	30 do. Oil Anis.
6 do. Pum. Stone,	100 do. do. Lemon,
2 do. Rotten do.	100 do. do. Cinnam,
12 can. Saffron,	230 do. Opium,

Assafoetida, Borax, Cochineal, Gum Arabic, Tragacanth, Sarsaparilla, Liquorice Root, Senna E. I. Logwood, Redwood, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Vial and Bottle Corks, with a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Glassware, &c. suitable for Druggists, and Country Merchants, all of which will be sold on moderate terms.
T. W. DYOTT,
N. E. corner of Second and Race streets.
feb. 14—tf

BACK GAMMON TABLE,

AND CHESS BOARD MANUFACTORY.

THE above mentioned articles are manufactured and sold wholesale or retail, by the subscriber, cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere, in the city of Philadelphia.

For the convenience of wholesale and country dealers, they are made of three different sizes, and to pack in one nest, but each size may be had separately, if so requested.

This being the only manufactory of the kind in this city, the subscriber considers that no further comment on the subject will be necessary.

GEO. ALCHIN,
feb. 4—2m No. 163 Vine, near Fifth street.

Memoirs of Madame Feron.

JUST received and for sale, at the CIRCULATING LIBRARY AND DRAMATIC REPOSITORY, No. 92 South Third street, the Memoirs of MADAME FERON. Also, Cumberland's British Theatre, including nearly all the standard and popular new Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, &c. with remarks, biographical and critical. This cheap and elegant edition of the acting Drama is embellished with fine full length portraits of the most celebrated performers, and upwards of one hundred and fifty engravings of the most interesting scenes. The work is accurately printed from the prompter's copy, and faithfully marked with exits and entrances, the relative positions of the performers, and the whole of the stage business.

Also for sale as above, Whale's Terpsichorina, or the companion to the Opera; Elton's Theatrical Budget, in six numbers; Sloman's Drolleries, containing a choice collection of songs, recitations, &c. Luke the Labourer, or the Lost Son, a Melo Drama is in press and will be shortly published. WEIKEL & BUNN,
feb. 21—tf No. 92 South Third street.

KING'S FASHIONABLE

Hat and Cap Store.

THE Subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by F. H. COOKE, 30 South Sixth street, (Shakspeare Building) where he intends keeping the best, cheapest and most elegant gentlemen's, youths' and children's fashionable hats and caps, which are offered in the greatest variety, of every shape and fashion, suitable for all seasons. The subscriber assures his friends and the public, that hats of equal, if not superior quality, can be obtained much cheaper than at any other similar establishment in the city.

N. B. Country merchants and others, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before they purchase.

Also, HATS made to order at the shortest notice.
FURS taken in exchange for hats.
nov. 27—tf THOMAS L. KING.

CHEAP BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

No. 194 Callowhill street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber offers Family Bibles, Testaments; English Readers, Geographys and Atlas; Greenleaf's and Murray's Grammars, and others; Comly's and Webster's Spelling Books, Cyphering and Copy Books, Memorandum and Blank Books; Blank Books, warranted to be bound in the strongest manner; Teachers supplied with School Books of all descriptions on the lowest terms. Blank Books bound to order, as cheap as any establishment in the city, by
jan. 23—6m JAMES CHESNUT.

SCHUYLKILL COAL,

AT $7 50 PER TON.

THE Subscribers have for sale a large supply of Peacock Schuylkill Coal, of superior quality, from Keim's, Pott and Spohn, Young's and other approved mines, which they will deliver where it may be ordered in the City or Northern Liberties, at $7 50 per ton 2240 lbs.

Orders left at our office, No. 6 Minor street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Market and Chesnut—at James McCormack's, No. 391 North Second street—or at the yard, on the Schuylkill, second wharf below Fair Mount, will receive immediate attention.
jan. 6—tf J. R. & J. M. BOLTON.

WOOD,

AT REDUCED PRICES, will be sold in SMALL LOTS, to suit purchasers, during the present inclement season, from the Subscriber's Glass Factories in Kensington. Orders will be given, on application to T. W. DYOTT,
feb. 24—tf Corner of Second and Race streets.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practiced in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my BOTTLES. In future, the PANACEA will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA," as represented above.

These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to TWO DOLLARS per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from Patients and Medical Practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which Envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish.

The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain Physicians, have their origin either in ENVY, or in the mischievous effects of the SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. WM. SWAIM,
No. 221 CHESNUT STREET.
September, 1828.

CERTIFICATES.

FROM DR. N. CHAPMAN,
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, and Clynical Practice in the University of Pennsylvania, President of the Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia, &c.

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases. N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

FROM DR. W. GIBSON,
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c. &c.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphylis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

FROM DR. VALENTINE MOTT,
Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c. &c.

I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable Medicine in Chronic, Syphilitic and Scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

FROM DR. WILLIAM P. DEWEES,
Adjunct Professor of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.

I have much pleasure in saying I have witnessed the most decided and happy effects in several instances of inveterate disease from Mr. Swaim's Panacea, where other remedies had failed—one was that of Mrs. Brown.*
WILLIAM P. DEWEES, M. D.

* See Book of Cases, page 53.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

This Medicine had been used for more than 7 years before an effort was made to imitate it, but the great demand for it, and its wonderful success, have induced a great number of persons to imitate it in various ways—upwards of fifty different mixtures have been got up in imitation of it, which is a convincing proof of its being a medicine of great value. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one, thus retaining some of its virtues; others are using the genuine Panacea in their bottles to perform cures, to obtain certificates to give their own a reputation, &c.—Some have even resorted to perjury to deceive the public. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients in diseases where the genuine Swaim's Panacea would have proved instantly efficacious. I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public to assure them, that the composition of my Panacea is not known, nor was it ever communicated to any other person in any way whatever, and consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, are fraudulent impositions. WILLIAM SWAIM.

Sold by every respectable Druggist in the Union.
jan. 17—eotf

The Tooth-ache and the Ear-ache.

A CURE for the Tooth-ache has at last been discovered by Dr. Blake, of London, approved of by the London Medical Society, and the advertiser is now enabled to recommend it to the public.

He has also an immediate cure for the Ear-ache, which he can, *with great confidence*, also recommend.

Further information from the Boston Volume will soon be published, containing Mr. James's remarks upon filing Teeth, already deceased, very important to those whose teeth have been allowed to press one against another, until they have fallen into a state of decay.

All persons whose upper front teeth are so much decayed as to render it impossible for the file to save them, would do well to make an early application, or they may lose the benefit of having artificial teeth fixed upon the stumps, being the way nearest to nature, and which never injures the adjoining teeth.

The Teeth the advertiser furnishes, are the cheapest known, and the nearest to human teeth of any yet discovered, besides they are handsome, strong, keep their colour, and hold their pivots well. Office, No. 122 North Fourth street, above Race street.
B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

N. B. The cures for the Tooth and Ear-ache are perfectly harmless. feb. 28—tf

DR. CHAMBERS

REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has meet with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance, are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers.

Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MOORHEAD,
No. 315 south Second street, and
ELLIS & MORRIS,
may 28—tf No. 56 Chesnut street.

Office of Clements & Co.

No. 16 North Fourth street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class 2d, for 1829, will be drawn on Tuesday, March 24th. 60 Numbers—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of........$15,000	20 prizes of........$150
1................6,000	24................100
1................4,000	51................70
1................3,000	51................60
1................2,025	51................50
5................1,000	51................40
5................500	102................30
5................400	1530................10
10................300	11475................5
10................200	

Tickets, $5, shares in proportion.
*** Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention. CLEMENTS & Co.
feb. 28—tf No. 16 North Fourth street.

$15.000 FOR $5.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 2, for 1829, to be drawn on Tuesday, the 24th of March, 1829, 60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of........$15,000	20 prizes of........$150
1................6,000	24................100
1................4,000	51................70
1................3,000	51................60
1................2,025	51................50
5................1,000	51................40
5................500	102................30
5................400	1390................10
10................300	11475................5
10................200	

Whole Tickets, $5, Halves, $2 50, Quarters, $1 25, Eighths, 62½ cents.

For prizes apply at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 73 South Third street, one door below Dock street. A. M. NUTT.

☞ Prizes paid on demand.

N. B. Orders from any part of the United States will be attended to as promptly as personal applications.
feb. 25—tf